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of Committee .- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Flasscal Committee.—r HANGS FACESON, LULIS GRAY-LOSINS, EDSTEIN QUINCY, SAMUBL PHILBRICK, WEN-BELP FILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible only of the financial economy of the paper—not for any of the financial economy of the paper.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

HE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WM. INOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE A'L MANKIND.

VOL. XX. NO. 2.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1850.

With a full knowledge of the responsibility which With a full knowledge of the responsibility which stackes to him who ventures prophecy upon a matter of so much moment as the overthrow of an empre-without designing to speak any word which construed into a threat-with nness of which our nature is susceptible after all the reflection which the weight of the and after an the remeded—we do declare derable opinion, that the success of this step will llowed instantaneously by a dissolution of the Our Northern brethren are deceived-utwofully—it may be most disastrously—de-d with regard to the South, and the delusion has been kept up by the Northern press with a pertinaci-ty which, under present circumstances, is truly do-parable. They have mistaken the noisy gasconade which has been venting itself in certain quarters, for e last twenty years, when there was no danger, missive whine when danger approached, for the dispo-stion of the whole South. They have been taught stion of the whole South to help the state to look with contempt upon exhibitions of this character—which, far from intimidating, point out always marter in which the largest degree of oppressi and insult may be practised with the smallest amount of risk. They have seen this disposition in the of risk. They have seen this disposition in the South, and they have most irrationally concluded that it was general. We tell them again, never was mistake more utter, more unhappy, and, if persisted in more certain to lead to fatal consequences. The large body of the Southern people—the millions who would in the supposed case be called on The large body of the Southern people—the mil-lons who would, in the supposed case, be called on to act—are not blusterers nor fire-eaters. They de-spice all such displays as those alluded to, as thor-orgidy as they are despised every where else, wher-ever good taste exists, and they are far from meaning o imitate them. We tell the people of the North, but there is among all classes throughout the Southem States a deep, calm, settled determination, which seeks not to vent itself in words, and which will find otterance until the day of action shall have arriv-i. They love the Union almost as the Jews loved to Temple of Solomon. The arts of demagogues, nost hateful of all the creatures to whom natur retain, for the children of those who, equally is a matter of small consequence whether they be

has given birth, have been insufficient to wean their affections from the splendid fabric bequeathed to beir care by the wisdom of their fathers. They still peir own fathers, assisted at its consecration, the affection due to brethren. But their sentiments upon certain points are as fixed and unalterable as the decrees of destiny itself, and upon no other more decidedly than upon this, the most important of all. It right or whether they be wrong. Argument in such a case is of no avail. Rhetoric falls coldly upon the ears of those whose minds are already made up. It is useless to preach to them of consequences; to represent the value of the Union; to depict the results which would spring from its disruption; to dwell upon the deplorable condition in which it would wolve all quarters of the country. All these things they have deliberately and maturely weighed, and have made up their minds to the crisis, in spite of them all. Viewing the contemplated abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia as a direct infringement upon rights which they have been accustomed to regard as sacred, they believe that they would be recreant to the trust confided to them by their fathers, were they for a moment to permit the considerations of convenience to weigh a feather in the scale. They ask, if they give way in one point, be it small as it may, what security can they have against the extension of the encroachment. They recal to mind the conduct of their revolutionary fathers, who tried issues with the powerful govern-ment of Great Britain, rather than submit to a tax so nall that it could not be felt, because they considof their chartered rights. Thus they reason, and with all their attachment to e Union, they prefer to sacrifice every advantage they may derive from it, rather than submit to what

they regard as palpable injustice.

If we supposed that our voice could penetrate the halls of legislation, we would exert it in imploring those who are bent upon this ruinous scheme to passe in their disastrous career. Already are the bonds between the two sections of the Union beoming hourly weaker and looser. Already are the leadly enemies of the Union, abundant both in the North and the South, exulting in the mischief which they fancy on the point of consummation. They regard this scheme as their great weapon—as the fine-brand which is to kindle a flame which the ingenuity of man cannot extinguish, a flame which, before it has yet attained more than its sixtieth year, s to involve the stately Empire of Liberty in ruin, nd leave those who have so long worshipped at its altar, like the Jews when the ploughshare was run over the ground where their Temple stood, houseess and homeless wanderers upon the face of the earth. All that the South require of their Northern brethen is, that they shall keep their hands off. They ask no exertion, no sacrifice. Willing to leave their hethren in uninterrupted repose, they only de-sire that the same measure of forbearance may be ex-tended towards themselves. They cannot conceive that it can materially interest the citizens of Boston, or Providence of Christian Christian and Christian Christian and Christian C Providence, or Cincinnati-having, as they have, so many objects appealing to their philanthropy at home—that the District of Columbia should be deared free territory; at least, not so materially that are should consent to sacrifice the Union for its ake. They cannot benefit the slaves themselves, or at the first appearance of danger, every one of hem would be transported beyond the reach of Con-gress. They can do no good to any person, while on the Scatch transported beyond the reach of Con-Union, right or wrong, is determined to regard as

n we solemnly regard as one involving ontinuance of the Union. Stripped of all its sories, such is the aspect which it presents. those who have the destinies of this great while in their bands or such a consumdepublic in their hands consent to such a consent

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury. GEORGIA IN THE VAN.

Every thing indicates that Georgia, with great ty of her press and people, will take a coming position in this controversy. The report of our Committee on the state of the Republic, hid before the Legislature previous to its adjournment for four weeks, is a document of the weightiest character, and takes the most complete and satisfactory view of the true position of the South which we have yet area.

rthern people are not hopelessly given they will see in the the animity of the Southern press, conclusive proof hat they can no longer trifle with the subject of slathat they can no longer trifle with the subject of slavery, and that in pushing on their aggressions, they are simply shaking down the pillars of the Union.

Want of space compels us to defer the report here mentioned, but we copy the resolutions appended to it, which embody its leading principles, and the reader will see from these, especially from the Sth in the series, that the whole question has been boldly met, and the highest ground taken.

Whereas, the people of the non-slaveholding States have commenced and are persisting in a system of encroachment upon the Constitution and

the rights of a portion of the people of this confederacy, which is alike unjust and dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of our cherished Union; be it I. Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly concerned, that the Government of the United States is one of limited powers, and cannot rightfully exercise any authority not conferred by the Constitution.

California as a State, in its present pretended organization, or the continued refusal of the non-slave-holding States to deliver up fugitive slaves as provided in the Constitution, it will become the immediate and imperative duty of the people of this State to meet in Convention, to take into consideration

the President of the United States.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

The following article on the subject of slavery as been adopted in Convention, by a vote of 74 to

age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State. They shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from remaining in this State after they are emancipated. They shall have full power to prevent any slaves being brought into this State as merchandise. They shall have full power to prevent slaves from being brought into this State who have been, since January 1, 1789, or may hereafter be imported into any of the United States from a foreign country. And they United States from a foreign country. And they shall have full power to pass such laws as may be necessary to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity; to provide for them necessary clothing and provision; to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of their owner or owners.'

Relieved from slavery, and with a homogeneous people, and homogeneous institutions, we can enter upon the career of civilitations, for which, of all nations, we shall be best fitted, and solve successfully for the struggling millions of Europe, the social and political problems, over which the age is beginning to excite itself. We can bring out our 'brumma-gem' democracy, and give it an airing, without exposing ourselves to the ridicule of the world. We enefit of their owner or owners.'

THE CHIVALRY ON NETTLES.

Mr. Moses has submitted to the South Carolina House the following bill, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:—

the following endorsement:

'It is not a whit too strong for the purpose intended, and we hope that it may be adopted.
'If it does bring on any collision with the Federal Government, the fault will not be curs, for forbearance with us has long since ceased to be a

Selections.

From the Portland Inquirer.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. States is one of limited powers, and cannot rightfully exercise any authority not conferred by the Constitution.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution grants no power to Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into any territory belonging to the United States.

3. Resolved, That the several States of the Union acceded to the confederacy upon terms of perfect equality, and that the rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution, belong alike to the people of each State. people of each State.

4. Resolved, That any and all territory acquired by the United States, whether by discovery, purchase or conquest, belongs in common to the people of each State, and thither the people of each State and thither the people of each State. of each State, and thither the people of each State and every State have a common right to immigrate, with any property they may possess, and that any restriction upon this right which will operate in favor of the people of one section to the exclusion of those of another, is unjust, oppressive, and unwarranted by the Constitution.

5. Resolved, That slaves are recognized by the Constitution as property, and that the Wilmot Proviso, whether applied to any territory at any time thereofore acquired, or which may be hereafter acquired, is unconstitutional.

6. The Union. At least, strenuous efforts are promised to make the latter event the necessary sequence of the former. The slavery-monster, enraged perhaps at the hopeless manner in which the California question has been settled by the people concerned, is throughly stirred up, and vents through all its mouth-pieces an uncommon volume of rhetoric and rhodomontade. He announces his intention of dissolving the Union, or, in other terms, of going and hanging hinself, (for such dissolution is plainly virtual suicide,) in hope, doubtless, that his juste milieu advocates at the North will resort to their usual suicide, in the Union of the Union. At least, strenuous efforts are promised to make the latter event the necessary sequence of the former. The slavery-monster, enraged perhaps at the hopeless manner in which the California question has been settled by the people concerned, is throughly stirred up, and vents through all its mouth-pieces an uncommon volume of rhetoric and rhodomontade. He announces his intention of dissolving the Union, or, in other terms, of going and hanging hinself, (for such dissolution is plainly virtual suicide,) in hope, doubtless, that his juste military and the union of the union of the promised to make the latter event the necessary sequence of the former. The slavery-monster, enraged perhaps at the hopeless manner in which the California question has been settled by the people concerned, is throughly stirred up, and that the Union, or,

heretofore acquired, or which may be hereafter acquired, is unconstitutional.

6. Resolved, That Congress has no power, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia.

7. Resolved, That the refusal, on the part of the non-slaveholding States, to deliver up fugitive slaves who have escaped to said States, upon proper demand being made therefor, is a plain and palpable violation of the letter of the Constitution and an intolerable outrage upon Souther a rights.

8. Resolved, That in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the admission of California as a State, in its present pretended organization, or the continued refusal of the non-slaveholding States to deliver up fugitive slaves as proholding States to deliver up fugitive slaves a

ate and imperative duty of the people of this State to meet in Convention, to take into consideration the mode and measure of redress.

9. Resolved, That the people of Georgia enterain an ardent feeling of devotion to the union of these States, and that nothing short of a persistence in the present system of energiachment into

of these States, and that nothing short of a persistence in the present system of encroachment upon our rights by the non-slaveholding States, can induce us to contemplate the possibility of a dissolution.

10. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the Legislatures of the several States, and to the President of the United States. steal wonen, for the prescription to whip women, for the immunity of hunting men with rifles and dogs. That Congress will thus prohibit slavery, there can be no doubt. They may not pass the provise at the present session—the present body may not do it. The braggadocio threats of the South may suffice has been adopted in Convencion, by a vote of 74 to 14:—

'Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated, and providing for their removal from the State. They shall have no power to prevent immigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by any of the laws of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State. They shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saying the laws of this State. They shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saying the laws of this State. They shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saying the laws of this State. They shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them.

can even aspire to be a *Christian* people, without being pointed to the earthly hell to which we have foreordained and predestinated one-sixth part of our brethren. We can talk, write and print about the abstract matter of human right and liberty, without being put in jail. We can call things by their right ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:—

A BILL to protect the people of the State from Incendiary Publications through the U. S. Mail.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, any postmaster within the State of South Carolina who shall knowingly deliver to any person or persons any written or printed paper, picture, drawing, or engraving, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of this State, in relation to the slave population thereof, such postmaster shall, on conviction by indictment, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one thousand dollars.

The Columbian Telegraph publishes this bill, with xceeding one thousand dollars.

The Columbian Telegraph publishes this bill, with he following endorsement:

It is not a whit too strong for the purpose intend-

From 'The Crisis,' edited by Rev. Dr. Brisbane THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

forbearance with us has long since ceased to be a virtue.

Resolution by the South Carolina Legislature, December 19, 1849.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of those Southern members in Congress, who have refused to vote for any member of that body as Speaker in the slightest degree tainted with unsupposes, upon the slavery question; and that the resolved for the slightest degree tainted with unsupposes, upon the slavery question; and that we have the mode of reaching his case; it was a point overspeaker in the slightest degree tainted with unsoundness upon the slavery question; and that we fully respond to the sentiment of our delegation, expressed by one of them, that if slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia by Congress, or the Wilmot Proviso be adopted, the Union would be dissolved.

The Georgia Legislature have adjourned, to meet on the second Monday in January, with a view to decide on the course which the State shall adopt when the action of Congress on the slavery question is decided. We are informed that the expressed to not the Legislature of Georgia is in unison with at of South Carolina, and that there is not a dissentient in either Legislature.—Washington Union.

South Carolina House of Representatives, on the 19th ultimo:—

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the bold, decided, and truly Southern position assumed by our Representatives in Congress, by the emphatic expression of the determination of our people, recently make by the Hon. P. W. Colcock, and endorsed by his colleagues, 'that if slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia by Congress, or the Wilmot Proviso adopted, the Union would be dissolved.'

It is a supplied to the United States replied, that there was 'no mode of reaching his cake; it was a point overlooked in the formation of the Government.' If this be true, it must finally destroy the union of the Government.' If this be true, it must finally destroy the union of the South and provent and the formation of the Government.' If this be true, it must finally destroy the union of the South and appears upon us, and affords us no protection? We know of at least one inclindal who was much opposed to Abolition and Abolitionists, now completely converted into a Disunionist, by the conduct of South Carolina to Mr. Barrett. If the same thing had happened in Mexico, the United States would have gone to war, rather than allowed one of our citizens to have been thus treated. But South Carolina does as she pleases with a citizen of Ohio, guilty of no crime, a violato

or Court; and then, as it to derrand mim of the thous-and dollars, threatens him with Lynch law, should he ever return. If there ever were a baser set of barbarians upon the face of earth than these prosecutors of John M. Barrett, they must have lived in some dark region which civilized man has never yet visited.

Yet, the United States Government can do noth-

ing in the case. What is the government fit for? What is it worth? Is it only to protect us from the wrongs that may be perpetrated by foreign nations? Comparatively few of our citizens go abroad; but intercourse between the States is common. How is a citizen of Ohio to be redressed against South Carolina outrage?—The Governor of Ohio was written to on the subject. He did not even reply to the communication. Was it because he felt himself powerless to act? If so, then we are the losers by having a federal government, for without it, Ohio could demand and enforce redress. As it is, if she attempt it, then the United States Government interposes, not to have justice done, but to quell what would be called civil war. Is this so? Can Ohio do nothing in the case? Are her hands tied? Is she bound by a federal compact to soffer her citizens to be insulted and abused? Then, of what value is the Union? ing in the case. What is the government fit for? and abused? Then, of what value is the Union? None can be legally such which are not established We leave the question, that our readers may reflect in conformity with the law. They may, in point of upon it for themselves, seriously,

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.

schools for the instruction of children' generally—not children in the children of any particular class, or color, or acce, but children—meaning the children of the two where the schools are.

The 5th and 6th sections provide for the establishment, in certain cases, of a school, in which additional studies are to be pursued, 'which shall be kept for twenty years, and if in that time one time.

Schools for the instruction of children' generally—not children—meaning the children of the two where the schools are.

The 5th and 6th sections provide for the establishment, in certain cases, of a school, in which additional studies are to be pursued, 'which shall be kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town.'

Here the language not only does not recognize any ing and publishing opinions against the institutions of the South. I have been publishing the Lady's Book for twenty years, and if in that time one line can be found aspersing in any way Southern institu-tions, I am willing to fall under your censure. If I am responsible for publishing articles from writers who write for Abolition papers, how much more open to censure must the proprietors of (Satting Mars). to censure must the proprietors of 'Sartain's Magazine' be, whose contributors are mostly of that class, and who have published articles of that character, two of which I enclose. Why, then, should I be

two of which I enclose. Why, then, should I be blamed? I call upon you, as gentlemen and brother publishers, to do me but simple justice in this matter. Where the fault belongs, there let the censure fall. I send you a January number. You will see that Grace Greenwood's name is withdrawn from the cover, where it was placed nominally as editor, she never having had the least control over its columns. I have not seen the article in your paper alluded to, and should like to receive it. Surely, living in a different part of the country should not make me liable for an offence I never committed.

I trust, gentlemen, you will do me instice in this commonwealth. It does

Literature? What ample materials in this country! Godey's Lady's Book would stand at the head of the ist.—National Era.

GOD REIGNS!

The Pennsylvania Freeman makes the following habitants.

timely and impressive remarks upon a portion of the message of President Taylor to Congress, eulogizing the strength and stability of this blood-stained government:—

The President congratulates himself and the nation on the stability and permanency of our government. We are aware that to urge moral obligations on politicians, and to remind statesmen that Gods government is greater than their own, and that His violated laws will surely, though slowly, work out their own retribution upon nations as well as individuals, is accounted very absurd, if not in bad taste. In spite of the teachings of history, of the lessons of the deepest philosophy, men will and believe that, by combining their strength, and dividing their responsibility, they can trample on the laws of God, and escape the penalty. Deeds which, if the actor were an individual, they would shrink from as crime and perhaps blasphemy, when dignified by the names of governmental arrangements, codes of laws, etc., they readily applaud and honor. It really seems as if some people regarded a nation and a government as a mystical and mighty something, elevated far above the reach of Divine law and retributive justice; a kind of ark of safety, into which, if they could be so fortunate as to obtain admission, all personal responsibility would be, by some cabalistic process, suddenly annihilated. It justice; a kind of ark of safety, into which, if they could be so fortunate as to obtain admission, all personal responsibility would be, yearned to some cabalistic process, suddenly annihilated. It excites the ridicule of such, to remind them that nations and governments are but associations of individuals, every one of whom must give an account of himself to God; in other words, is inexorably bound by eternal law and its inevitable penalties. To talk of the stability and permanent prosperity of a government which habitually violates moral law, is to talk absurdly; for it involves the supposition, either, that such government is mightier than the ruler of the Universe, or that He will change His character and alter the laws by which He governs all beings, in order to remit the penalty which they have incurred. It may sound very strangely in the ears of politicians and pseudo patriots, but it is none the less true, that only by repentance and reformation can this nation establish its prosperity on a secure and permanent basis.

A limitation of the district, which was mere incursed in the district. This same principle was again recognized in Perry vs. Dove, 12 Pick. R., 213, where the Court say, 'Towns, in executing the power to form school districts, are bound so to do it as to include every inhabitant in some of the districts. They cannot lawfully omit any, and thus deprive them of the benefits of our invaluable system of free schools.

The Constitution, the legislation, and the judicial decisions of Massachusetts, have now been passed in review. We have seen what is contemplated by the system of Public Schools, as established by the laws of the Commonwealth, and illustrated by the decisions of the Supreme Court. The way is now prepared to consider the peculiarities in the present case, and to apply the principle which we have thus recognized in the Constitution, in the laws and judicial decisions.

only by repentance and reformation can this handon bestablish its prosperity on a secure and permanent basis.

Proscription of Benton.—The slave power has demanded another victim. That demand has been complied with. Thomas H. Benton, the oldest senator and one of the ablest statesmen of the Republic, has been displaced from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations by the United States Senate, to gratify Calhoun, Foote, and other leaders of the cohorts of the slave power. These men demanded the sacrifice, and the Democratic party, to its eternal disgrace, submitted. Benton, the cld friend of Jackson, who for thirty years has been one of the acknowledged champions of the Democratic party, has been ostracised to gratify the arch traitors, John C. Calhoun and Hangman Foote. Benton received but two votes, and they were given by Hale and Chase, Free Soilers. How long will the seople submit to the demands of the slave power? And young will they stand quietly hy, and see the fuends of freedom sacrificed?

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SEPARATE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Argument of CHARLES SUMNER, Esq. in the case of Sarah C. Roberts vs. the City of Boston—before the Supreme Court of Massachuselts, Dec. 4, 1849.

[CONTINUED.]

fact, be more or less public; yet, if they do not come within the terms of the law, they do not form a part of the beautiful system of our Public Schools—they

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The notice we are about to take of this 'Lady's Book,' as it is styled, is somewhat different from our usual notices of such publications. We find the following choice morsel in the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph. which recently denounced Godey's Magazine, because Grace Greenwood, one of its editors, was an occasional contributor to the National Era:

Letter from Me. Godey.—The following letter from Mr. Godey needs but a few words of comment. LETTER FROM Mr. Godey.—The following letter from Mr. Godey needs but a few words of comment. Our readers all recollect that we did not charge the Book with containing Abolition, but merely cited the affinities of its conductors, as an argument against lining Northern pockets with Southern cash.

We have no special objection to Mr. Godey's Book, farther than to the whole class of which it is a sample, and therefore give him the full benefit of his own disclaimer:

Arithmetic and Good Behavior, for the term of six months, or two or more such schools for the ontwoods months.

The 2d, 3d and 4th sections provide for the number of such schools to be kept in other towns having more than five hundred inhabitants. The language here employed does not recognize any discrimination of color or race. Thus, in every town, whether there be one or more schools, they are all to be 'schools for the instruction of children' generally—not schildren of sny, particular class, or color, or

In conformity with these sections is the peculiar phraseology of the memorable law of the Colonies in 1647, founding public schools, 'to the end that learning be not buried in the graves of our forefathers.' This law obliged towns having fifty familiary the back having the colonies. lies, 'forthwith to appoint one' within their limits 'to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read.' (Ancient Charters, 186.)

different part of the country should not make me liable for an offence I never committed.

'I trust, gentlemen, you will do me justice in this case, or show me that I am guilty.

'Very respectfully, youre,

L. A. Goden.

'Mr. Godey has chosen his market; let him peddle his wares there, to his heart's content. Let him try which is the better paymaster, Freedom or Slavet.

While by base compliances he is paying court to the latter, he can hope for no favor from the friends of the former. The Telegraph, while admitting his letter to its columns, evidently despises the writer, and does not even thank him for dismissing Grace Greenwood from the editorship.

Mol miterier want the ejestation with the anomalous character of all the legislation with regard to the Indians, nor that the regard to the Indians, nor that the Indians are in any way excluded from the public schools in their neighborhood.

I conclude, from this examination, that there is but one kind of public school established by the laws of Massachusetts. This is the general Public School, free to all the inhabitants. There is nothing in these laws establishing any exclusive or separate wollderen. This person, therefore, was obliged to children. This person, therefore, was obliged to appear, however, that any separate schools are established by law among the Indians, nor that the Indians, wood from the editorship.

We have had the 'Curiosities of Literature:' cannot somebody furnish a book on the Meannesses of heading all.

From the legislation of the Commonwealth, I pass

hending all.

From the legislation of the Commonwealth, I pass

to the adjudication of the courts.

III. The courts of Massachusetts have never recognized any discrimination, founded on color or race, in the administration of the Public Schools,

but have recognized the equal rights of all the in-There are a few decisions only of our court bear-

It may also be the boast of our Public School system, that education in Boston, through the multitude of schools, is brought to every white man's door. But it is not brought to every black man's door. He is obliged to go for it—to travel for it—often a great distance. The facts in the present case are not so strong as those of other cases which have come to my knowledge. But here, the little child, only five years old, was compelled, if she went to the nearest African School, to go a distance of 2100 feet from her dwelling, while the nearest Primary School was only 900 feet, and, in doing this, she would pass near no less than five different Primary Schools, forming part of our Public Schools, and open to white children, all of which were closed to

WHOLE NO. 992.

Schools, forming part of our Public Schools, and open to white children, all of which were closed to her. Surely this is not equality before the law.

This simple fact is sufficient to determine this case. If it be met by the suggestion, that the inconvenience is trivial, and such as the law will not not be convenience. notice, I reply, that it is precisely of that character which reveals distinctly an existing inequality, and, therefore, the law cannot fail to notice it. There is a maxim of the civilian, Dumoulin, which teaches that every terminal control of the civilian. a maxim of the civilian, Dumoulin, which teaches that even a trivial fact may give occasion to an important application of the law. Modica enim circumstantia facti inducit magnam juris diversitatem. Also, from the best examples of our history, we learn that the insignificance of a fact cannot obscure the grandeur of the principle at stake. It was a paltry tax on tea, laid by a Parliament in which they were not represented, that aroused our fathers to the struggles of the Revolution. They did not feel the inconvenience of the tax, but they felt its oppression. They went to war for a principle. Let it not be said, then, that the inconvenience is so slight in the presthen, that the inconvenience is so slight in the pres-ent case as not to justify the appeal I now make, in behalf of the colored children, for equality before I may go, however, beyond the facts of this case

and show that the inconvenience arising from the exclusion of colored children, is of such a character as seriously to affect the comfort and condition of the African race in Boston. The two Primary Schools open to these children are in Belknap street and in Sun court. I need not add that the whole city is dotted with schools open to white chilcolored parents, anxious that their children should have the benefit of education, are com-pelled to live in the neighborhood of the schools, to gather about them, as in the East people come from a distance to rest near a fountain or a well. They have not, practically, the same liberty of choosing their homes which belongs to the white man. Inclination, or business, or economy, may call them to another part of the city; but they are re-strained on account of their children. There is no uch restraint upon the white man, for he knows that wherever in the city inclination, or business, or econ-omy may call him, he will find a school open to his children near his door. Surely, this is not equality before the law.

Or if a colored person, yielding to the necessities of his position, removes to a distant part of the city, his children may be compelled, at an inconvenience which will not be called trivial, to walk a long distance in order to enjoy the advantages of the school. In our severe winters, this cannot be disregarded by children so tender in years as those of the primary schools. There is a respectable colored person. children so tender in years as those of the primary schools. There is a respectable colored person, I am told, who became some time since a resident at East Boston, separated by water from the main land. There are, of course, proper public schools at East Boston, but none that were then open to colored children. This person, therefore, was obliged to send his children, three in number, daily, across the ferry to the distant African school. The tolls for these children grounted to a super which forced

ma from color, calls for redress. It is an inequality which the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts repudiate. But it is not on the ground of inconvenience only that it is odious. And this brings me to the next point.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NEW YORK AND PREE SOIL.

Extract from the message of Gov. Fish to the Legislature of New York, now in session at Albany :--

It is with no slight degree of pain that I feel it a duty again to refer to a subject which is attracting the earnest attention and the most anxious solicitude of the people, and which continues to excite the strongest sectional prejudices, and forms, perhaps, the only speck in our political horizon whence any danger can be reasonably apprehended to affect the internal harmony of our confederacy.

internal harmony of our confederacy.

The acquisition by the United States of a large extent of territory contiguous to that portion of the States wherein the institution of domestic slavery States wherein the institution of domestic slavery continues to be tolerated, and the necessity of providing some form of government for these new accessions to the jurisdiction of the General Government, have furnished the occasion, which seems to be inevitable, of determining the question whether the institution of slavery shall be permitted to extend itself within the bounds of these newly acquired possessions, from which it has been excluded by the municipal laws of the power which at the time had the sovereign jurisdiction over the territory, and from which the United States acquired its title and its right.

The discussion and the decision of this exciting question should be approached in the spirit of kind ness and of mutual and charitable toleration for dif ness and of muttal and charitable toleration for dif-ferences of opinion, necessarily resulting from differ-ence of education, of habits, and of the associations by which men are surrounded, and with the determi-nation to resist and to check all tendencies, from whatever quarter they may proceed, toward fanati-cal agitation, sectional excitement, or partizan ad-vancement. A firm and decided expression of our own convictions of right, and even of our unaltera-ble determination of action, if temperately made in ble determination of action, if temperately made in this spirit, is not only justifiable, but proper, and can give no just cause of offence to those with whom we differ on this one point, while united by the strongest bonds of brotherhood in the recollection of a common and a glorious union in the past, in the realization of and a giorious union in the past, in the realization of a common interest in the present, and in the hope of a brilliant and an enduring future of peace, of union, and of prosperity to our common country, and to her cherished institutions.

It is no new declaration in behalf of the State of New York that she regards shapery as a most of the state of the

York, that she regards slavery as a moral, a so-

New York, that she regards slavery as a moral, a social and a political evil.

At the time of the separation of the States from the Government of Great Britain, the people of New York, in common with most of the other States of the Union, found the institution of slavery among the evils which had been fastened upon them by the avarice, or the misgovernment, or the neglect of the parent country. Appreciating it then, as she now does, as an evil and a wrong, our State, early, and while the slave population was large, and bore the proportion of more than one to fifteen of the free population, commenced a course of legislation for the extinction of slavery within her borders. Begarding it as a domestic relation, founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial laws of the State, dependent for its continuance and its regulation upon the legislation of the several States, New York exercised her exclusive

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But while she has thus scrupulously abstained from But while she has thus scrupulously abstained from all interference with the domestic institutions and the internal legislation of her sister States, her voice has been frequently raised in behalf of human freedom, and in opposition to the extension of slavery beyond the limits of those States within which it has heretofore been sanctioned. Her expressions on this point have been frequent and emphatic, and their repetition at this time will not be unexpected.

At the time of the adoption of the Federal Con stitution, slavery existed in twelve of the thirteen States of the Union. From six of the twelve it has since been excluded by the legislation of the States

Seventeen new States have been added to the Confederacy, nine of which recognize and sanction slavery, while only eight have come into the Union with laws prohibiting involuntary servitude. The admission of five of these eight free States was guaranteed by a compact anterior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, made between the States of the Confederacy and the people residing in the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, leaving only three new free States which have been admitted into Union, whose admission was not contemplate sured at the adoption of the Constitution

Of the nine new slaveholding States, five have been formed out of territory which has been acquirer, by the United States since the adoption of the Constitution, and which, consequently, could not of right claim the benefit of the compromises of that instrument, which, nevertheless, have been gratuitously extended to them. And one of these five States has come into the Union with a clause in the resolutions whereby it was annexed, under which, at me future day, four additional slaveholding States may ask admittance into the Union.

However deeply New York may have regrette

the extension of an institution which she solemn believes to involve a great moral wrong, and to attended with social and political ills, in her loyalty and devotion to the Union, she has refused to consider the political advantages which have been so repeatedly conceded, and has assented to an extension of the compromises of the Constitution, in order to bring into the Union new elements of strength and of greatness, to open new fields for enterprise, and to develop the national power and the capacity of men

of the Constitution, while again and again yielding important political advantages, New York has made no concession of principle. The institution of slavery existed within the territory out of which these new States were formed, before it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, and by virtue of previously existing ordinances of the power from which our government derived its title. Holding that the Government of the United States

has no right to interfere, either towards the estab-ishment or the abolition of this domestic relation within the limits of the several States, New York reaffirmed her constitutional belief when she renewed the evidences of her attachment to the Union, and of her disposition to yield advantages, by assenting to the admission of these new States.

ne did not stop to consider the magnitude nor the frequency of the concessions which she was making, and the merely political advantages which she was voluntarily relinquishing;—nor does she now consider them. But she does stop before consenting to be party to what she deems a wrong, and such she considers would be the attempt to establish slavery, under the sanction, or with the assent of the General overnment, within any portion of the Territories the United States whence it is now legally ex-

The Ceneral Government has made four separate acquisitions of territory. By each of the three former, slave territory was acquired, and from these acquisitions, five new slaveholding States have already been admitted into the Union, with an implied promise of four more at some future day. The last accession of territory is the only one whereby we have acquired jurisdiction over soil whence slavery sting laws, entirely prohibited. By the Mexico, the territories of New Mexico and California came to us free; and the laws of Mexico abolishing slavery which were in force at the time of the cession, continue to be operative, and are not affected by the transfer of sovereignty over The people of California have recently taken ini

tial steps toward admission into the Union as a sovereign State. By the Constitution which they have adopted, they have embodied, in their organic law, the prohibition of slavery or involuntary servitude. And a petition was presented to Congress, during the past winter, in behalf of a portion of the people the past winter, in behalf of a portion of the people of New Mexico, asking for the establishment of a Territorial Government which should protect them against the institution of domestic slavery. The voice of the people of California has thus been expressed in favor of freedom; and there is little room doubt that New Mexico sympathises in sentiment with California. Congress cannot, without a trans on of its Constitution, establish slavery within this territory; nor can it, without the violation of the principles of justice, and an utter disregard of the wishes of the people, and of the protection which it is bound to extend over the territory to which it has acgred a title, refuse admission to the new State, or countenance or sanction, in any way, the introduc-tion of slavery within the territory. And without the sanction and the assent of Congress, those newly-ac-quired territories are secured to Freedom, and must emain as they now are, exempt from the institu-

The emphatic voice of the Legislature of the Stat of New York, expressed in the resolutions passed at their last two sessions, and the nearly unanimous entiment of the people of our State, have declared, that under no circumstances will their assent be giv-en to the extension of slavery into these territories, from which it is now excluded

New York loves the Union of the States, She will not contemplate the possibility of its dissolution; and sees no reason to calculate the enormity of such

She also loves the cause of human freedom, and ees no reason to abstain from an avowal of her at-achment. While, therefore, she holds fast to the one, she will not forsake the other,

VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, in his recent mes sige to the Legislature of that State, meets the Southern demand for the admission of slavery into Califormia and New Mexico as follows :-

On the application for the admission of new States into the Union, the subject of the extension of slav-ery will claim the attention of Congress. Our Southern brethren, united by long association and habit with this institution, and depending upon it in a large degree for their domestic comfort and commercia advantages, will not willingly allow of its exclusion from territories belonging to the General Govern ent. No disturbance is contemplated of their rens therewith, in States where it now exists Holding their slaves by compromise and concession, it would involve, on our part, a breach of faith, and an interference with the sovereignty of sister republics, to intermeddle with their social policy, or to cor hes, to intermedie wither section policy, to con-trover the legality of their domestic relations. What-ever injury may be inflicted on Northern interests from the jealousies incident to the existence of the institution, and the effort to prostrate free labor, a sacred regard for our pledged faith admonishes us to suffer, rather than attempt reformation where our authority will not be acknowledged. The extension of the evil beyond its present limits discloses a very different feature. The consent of the Free States of the Union to its further progress would evince an ignorance of their true inte sts: of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the che ter and dignity of their common country. Where these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise. So fully were the views of the Execu-tive expressed on the subject of the Tariff and the example of Slavery, in a former message, that a ref-erence to them here, as embracing his present sentierence to them here, as embracing his present senti-ments thereon, would appear to be sufficient.

May not the slaveholders say, in reply to this If it is by concession and compromise, on your part, that we hold three millions of slaves, on what principle do you object to our increasing the number ad in-Anitum by an extension of slave territory?"

VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Briggs delivered his message to the Legisla-ture of Massachusetts on Tuesday. We copy that ortion of it which relates to the admission of slavery

The question whether negro slavery shall or shall not be excluded from the territories of the Union which are now free, is seriously agitating the public

The people of the slaveholding States deny the right of the general government to keep slavery out of its territories. In their popular meetings, legislative halls, and by the mouths of their representatives

when Mr. Cass was a member of his cabinet? Why not include Russia in the Hungarian rebuke? for it is Russia, after all, that is chiefly to blame in the Austrian side of the Confederation, voting by States, passed the ordinance of 1787, by which slavery was forever excluded from all the territory then belonging to the United States, northwest of the Ohio river; out of which territory, by the terms of the ordinance, not when three, nor more than five, new States were to be formed. On the passage of that ordinance, eight States voted. Five of them,—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, were slave States, and the vote of those five States. ginia, North Caronna, court were slave States, and the vote of those five States was unanimous in its favor. May not that vote be regarded as a manifestation of what were then the yiews of the representatives of those five States, in regard to the future and further extension of slavery? Let their conduct and views be compared with the attended and language of the representatives and people when a similar when a similar control of this resolution will be unacceptable and adoption of this resolution will be unacceptable and question is under discussion. The contrast is quite remarkable.

The ordinance of '87 was ratified by the adoption The ordinance of 87 was ratined by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and, after that, by the action of the government under this Constitution in various forms. The act for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, excluded slavery from the remaining territories of the United States north of a certain degree of latitude, and the constitutional power of the act was confirmand the constitutional power of the act was confir ed by the declared opinion of every member of Mr. Munroe's cabinet. The resolutions to annex Texas, passed by southern votes, in express terms exclude slavery from the territory to be ann xed north of the degree of latitude named, and from the State which might thereafter be formed out of that territo-The law creating a government for the territory

of Oregon did the same thing. rdinance of '87 was originally reported by Mr. Jefferson, and all the acts of the National Legislature re-asserting its principles, to which I have alluded, were approved by Presidents from the Southern section of the Union. No constitutional scruples have embarrassed the minds or checked the action of public men in that part of the country when, by negotiation, legislation, or conquest, foreign terri-tory was to be acquired, to be made into slave States. On one side of this question is the clear and une-

uivocal language of the Constitution, giving to Congress the power to 'make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States;' the great principles of the ordinance of 1787, re-asserted and adopted by many acts of Congress under the Constitution, approved and sustained by the most illustrious statesmen of the republic in every part of the nation; and the principles of eternal right and justice. On the other side, is the institution of slavery, which deprives man of his inalienable rights, effaces from him the mage of his Maker, and degrades him to the condi-

tion of a thing,—a chattel.

The people of Massachusetts, come what may, will be faithful to the Constitution and the Union. Her patriotic statesmen helped make that Constitution, and her citizens agreed to and adopted it. She would not knowingly withhold or violate any right secured by it to any citizen or section of the country.

Her opinions upon the subject of slavery have been known to the world from the time of the Declaration

of Independence to the present time.

As a member of the Union, she is content to leave slavery where it is left by the Constitution, that is, within the limits of those States where it exists. Whilst it is clear that Congress has no right to pass over the limits of a State to interfere with the institution of slavery within it, it is equally clear that no State has the right to push the institution beyond its own limits into and over the territory of the Union,

where it does not exist.

Entertaining no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to exclude slavery from its own territories, and believing that such exclusion is demande by the highest principles of morality and justice, sh never can consent to its extension over one foot of territory where it now is not. If the other free State concur with her in this resolution, the thing will be done, and consequences be left to themselv

MORE ATTITUDINIZING.

As the old cock crows so do the little once tev to crow also. The small fowl of Alabama has made a desperate attempt to utter a squeak in imitation of some of the old roosters in the barn-yard of slavery. It delikes agitation, eschews radicalism, and seeks repose. And as it is composed of but few members. Legislature of that State, of which the following are

Resolved, That we are well acquainted with the spirit of the people of Alabama, and we assert that it is their fixed purpose never to submit to the threatened encroachments upon their rights; that they will never submit to any action of the General Governtum of the submit to any action of the General Governtum of the submit to any action of the General Governtum of the submit to any action of the General Governtum of the submit to the character and the submit to any action of the submit to the character and the submit to any action of the submit to the character and t ment of the United States which excludes the South from a fair and just enjoyment of the territory acquired from Mexico, and which is the property of the States of the Union; that they will never submit to any act of the government abolishing alaxon in the state of the chairmen of the chairmen of the chairmen of the Standing Committees. Of the entire number, twenty-seven, eleven are from the free, sixteen from the slaveholding States. any act of the government abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to their property, shall be

olved, That slaves are property independent of the Constitution, and that they are likewise recognized as property by the Constitution, and that the enactment of any law or laws that shall prohibit their being carried into any territory of the United States will be resisted by the people of this State.

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and

our Representatives requested, in the event of the enactment of any law containing the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure, or in the event of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the event of Congress interfering with the slave trade between the different States and territories, to withdraw from the halls of Congress, and to return home to their constituents.

The soonor a score or two of the gentlemen now at Washington 'return home to their the better. We assure the wiseacre who concocted these trumpery Alabama resolutions, that Congress dispense very comfortably with the presence of adividuals in question. What we chiefly fear is, that the constituents will not be so prompt in cal-ling them home as the country may wish.—Boston Courier.

is 'Hungary,' but any one can see that the main object is to call attention to the portrait of the author opposite the title page. The work, with this atoric of Virginia, and the Library by Mr. Pearce of Maryopposite the tutle page. The work, with this attraction, will doubtless 'sell' in some quarters, but with what profit to the author remains to be seen. Whether Mr. Cass really cares more about Hungary at the present moment than in the days when he wrote eulogies on Louis Phillippe, may be doubted; but there can be no doubt that his hunger and thirst after office are as craying as ever.

The District of Cotamous photon of Virginia, and the Library by Mr. Pearce of Mary-land—the only Whig who is chairman of a committee—a gentleman who, with his slaveholding colleagues, during the last Congress refused to allow to the National Era a place in the Library of Congress, although all other Washington papers are placed in that Chamber.

Every important branch of the public service, so

but there can be no doubt that his hunger and thirst after office are as craving as ever.

This ingenious gentleman supported his proposition for suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria by several arguments, which, unhappily, are nothing at all to the purpose, and which, moreover, are very awkwardly at variance with each other. The South Carolina Senator, who, on a well-reneembered occasion, argued for a constitutional right to resist the Constitution, declared, in defence of his logic, that we must pardon something to the spirit of liberty. Mr. Cass no doubt expects we can pardon something to the spirit of liberty. Mr. Cass no doubt expects we can pardon something to the spirit of electioneering, and if his attacks upon Austria are worth very little, he can captivate the popular ear with a declamation about

The people of the slaveholding States deny the right of the general government to keep slavery out of its territories. In their popular meetings, legislative halls, and by the mouths of their representatives in Congress, some of the States declare, in distinct terms, that an act of Congress forbidding the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States, will be followed by a dissolution of the Union. On the other hand, the people of the free States, in the same mode of manifesting public opinion, have in the same mode of manifesting public opinion, have had known their intention of opposing, calmly, depends on the administration of General Jackson, policy in the intention of the Union. States, will be followed by a dissolution of the Union.

On the other hand, the people of the free States, in the same mode of manifesting public opinion, have made known their intention of opposing, calmly, deliberately, but firmly, the farther extension of slavery.

Why not include Russia in the Hungarian than Russia did to the Poles in the administration of General Jackson, when Mr. Cass was a member of his cabinet?

peculiarly conoxious to the feelings of a power proverbially haughty, &c. &c.'

Mr. Cass appears greatly puzzled to guess when is shot will hit. It will give no 'offence,' but will e' peculiarly obnoxious.' We rather think the Aus trians will understand him as little as he seems to understand himself. There are several hits of the orical flourishing which might be picked out of his speech by an Austrian finger, and sent back to him home application :-

'I freely confess, that I shall hail the day with pleasure when our government, reflecting the true sentiments of the people, shall express its sympathy for struggling millions seeking that liberty which was given to them by God, but has been wrested from them by man.'

Would it be quite impertinent for an Austrian t ask why an American Senator should travel as far as the banks of the Danube to find millions whose liberty, 'given to them by God, has been wrested from them by man'?—Ibid.

On this subject the U. S. Gazette says-

Our readers must pardon us for laughing a little a what we cannot but deem the gross inconsistency, as well as the demagogue-like absurdity of this now a Senator in Congress, and has had the honor of being the candidate of a great party for the office of President of the United States. The American cople have a right—and long may they exercise it to express their horror of all cruelty and all tyranny; but their government was instituted for the pur of securing their own freedom and happi not for any object of propagandism or interference with the affairs of other governments; and as long as the name and counsels of Washington are remembered, this fact cannot be forgotten by his country men. Let us not set ourselves up as the censors, but as the exemplars of the world; for foreign states will no more brook our intermeddling in their affairs than we will brook their intermeddling in ours. Where we insult, they can retaliate; and the only the natural-the inevitable-result of the introdu the natural—the inevitable—result of the introduc-tion of such a policy as that Mr. Cass has recom-mended, would be to compel the governments of the world to band together against us, as a common enemy. With three millions of slaves within our borders and on the eve, almost, of intectine qu virtue and moderation to foreign states? and what wisdom shall we show in provoking and inviting them hensible in our conduct and institutions? Let us re move the beam from our own eyes. Let us attend to our own affairs, curing the evils which afflict, and averting the dangers which threaten us, at home.

THE SENATE USAGES-THE APPOINT MENT OF COMMITTEES.

The least Democratic branch of this Gove is the Senate; the members being elected for six years, and by the Legislatures of the several States, are too far removed from the People to symp

We speak of the general character of that body repose. And as it is composed of but few members, it is liable to fall under the domination of some power-

identified with the Slave Interest; and three, Messrs Dickinson, Sturgeon, and Walker, are in subjugation to this Interest, so that there are, in fact, but sever members in any degree representing the sentime the free States, chairmen of committees.

Then look at the character of some of the appoint ments in other respects: Dickinson, a man never suspected of being particularly bright, at the head of the Committee of Finance! Sebastian of Arkansas, who has probably never seen a factory, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures! Turney of Tennessee, a State characterized, in common with all the Southern States, except Maryland and Virginia, by an absence of inventive genius, at the head of the Committee on Patents! Rusk of Texas, a State whose postage expenses are borne by the revenue remercial States, Chairman of the ittee on the Post Office and Post Roads

Very appropriate appointments, are they not?

But this is not the worst. The chair of every important committee is filled either by a slaveholder, or a man willing to do the work of slavery. Foreign Relations are in the custody of King of Alabama: Relations are in the custody of King of Alabama Military Affairs under the care of Davis of Mississippi Naval Affairs under that of Yulee of Florida-a Str and a Senator of the least possible distinction: In-dian Affairs under the headship of Atchison of Missouri, who has avowed his purpose to drive Mr. Benton from the Senate: Finance under the superintendence of Dickinson of New York, the humblest The late unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency seems to have his visions of glory still before his eyes. Defeat cannot sober his imagination. His yearnings towards the White House are not to be repressed or disguised; and he has taken the stump in the Senate in good earnest. On Friday last, he fired his first gun for 'Bunkum,' and put forth an electioneering speech. The title of the publication is 'Hungary,' but any one can see that the main observed his make in good earnest of the Sunkum, and put forth an electioneering speech. The title of the publication is 'Hungary,' but any one can see that the main observed his first gun for 'Bunkum,' and put forth an electioneering speech. The title of the publication is 'Hungary,' but any one can see that the main observed his succession of Congress, to make some account of the Slave Power: the Territories under creature of the Slave Power: the Territories under the guardianship of Douglas of Illinois, who owns a eyes.

Hungary. We desire not to be uncharitable, but it does appear to us that this is one of the stalest of all stale tricks. If Mr. Cass will assure us, under his hand, that he is really in great pain—bodily or mentally—lest Austrian wickedness should receive aid and comfort from an American Minister at Vienna, we shall be bound in courtesy to believe him. Till then, we shall believe his Hungarian sympathies centre in a private job of his own; all is fish that comes to the net of some persons who dabble in the puddle of politics.

This gentleman seems profoundly ignorant of two

participate in such censorship.

At no period in the history of the government have the views, rights and interests of the non-slave-holders of the country, constituting, as they do, nine-tenths of its population, been so utterly disregarded in the organization of the Committees of the Senin the organization of ate. And yet these Co in the organization of the Committees of the Senate. And yet these Committees were constituted by and with the consent of Northern Whigs and Democrats. Not the slightest opposition or dissent was manifested in any quarter, except by Messrs. Hale and Chase. Even when these gentlemen insisted upon the application of the rule which requires balloting, at no time could more than two or three votes from the free States be obtained against the previous for Christians and Committees. votes from the free States be obtained against the nominees for Chairman and Committees. Even in relation to the composition of the Committees on the Territories, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia, Messrs. Hale and Chase could not prevail upon any Northern men to stand with them. So far from it, we find Mr. Skward of New York, who has in past times distinguished himse, for his zeal for Human Rights, emphatically declared in his place—

'I will remark, however, that I core lially concur with the nominations that have been made for the Committees, and I cheerfully give my assent to the resolution about to be proposed by the Senator from North Carolina.' With profound regret do we record such a decla

ration as this. We wish it were in our power to say that it was a slip of the tongue.

MORE PROSCRIPTION.

A careful examination of the Committees in the House will satisfy every inquirer, that the same rule of sectional exclusion has been observed which was recently practised in the Senate. Every important position has been assigned to Southern members, except in the instances of the Foreign relations and Judiciary, where a similar influence ough the selection of facile Northern men. ile this unjust and partial principle has been applied without regard to numerical proportions, and without fair consideration of the interests represented, Southern gentlemen allege that their

presented, southern gentiemen allege that their privileges are restricted, and every movement from the free States contemplates an abridgement, if not a positive aggression upon their rights!

It is not surprising to find a sentiment of resistance to this system of arrogant dictation growing daily and more strongly at the North; for who can apply a stronger tradicing a feeling of analyze its operation, without realizing a feeling of rebellion at the flagrant injustice exhibited by its With a white population larger than that of the whole State of South Carolina, with a vast foreign and domestic commerce, with the certainty of Southern and Western connections through the agency of the conference of the former price, of their warm co-operation with us in our endeavors to place its permanent foundation.

We believe that it is in vain to hope that a very number of the former price, of their warm co-operation with us in our endeavors to place its permanent foundation. her great central road, such as no other city power, Philadelphia has been thrust aside and outraged by the assignment of the most inferior posi-tions. It was enough in the eyes of Mr. Cobb that the majority of her people were Whigs, to exclude them from any participation in the honors which he distributed, and to shut out her representatives from the opportunity of exercising any considerable in-fluence in shaping legislation. There may come a day of reckoning for this deliberate wrong upon a great commercial community.—Philad. Gazette.

CONGRESS - SENATE.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, notified the Senate that he would on Monday call up his resolution, providing that it is the duty of Congress at this session, to pro-vide territorial governments for Deseret, Californa, vide territorial government and New Mexico. Mr. Seward, of New York, moved that the resolu-Mr. Seward, of New York, moved that the resolu-

tion of Mr. Cass, relative to suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria, together with Mr. Foote's resolution, just referred to, be printed. Agreed to, Mr. Hale gave notice of an amendment to the latsolution, adding thereto the words—securing thabitants of those Territories all the privilege and liberties guarantied to the citizens of the North

west Territory by the ordinance of 1787. His design was not to embarrass the Senate, but he gave notice of his amendment, and moved is printing in order that Senators might have an opportunity of consider-

ing his proposition.
The motion to print was adopted.
Mr. Foote made a remark, insudible in part, which closed with an expression of his desire to keep the yoke off the necks of freemen.

Mr. Hale was glad to find that himself and the All. Hale was glad to find that himself and the Honorable Senator agreed so well on that point. That was the very object he seired to occomplish—to keep the yoke off the necks of freemen. He might, perhaps, misunderstand his friend from Mississippi, but if the phraseology did not mean two things, he would say for himself and shose who agree with him opinion upon this sphier that there would be sled and let the oppressed go free.

A WHITE GIRL NEARLY SOLD INTO SLAVERY .-The New Orleans True Delta relates the following

One of the most evolting, and, at the same tim touching scenes it has ever been our lot to witness, occurred yesterday in the Auction store of Mr. N. Vignie, on Conting. The estate of Mr. Benvenuto Duran, lately decased, consisting chiefly of slaves, was to be sold for the benefit of a creditor. The newas to be sold for the benefit of a creditor. The negroes were brought up, as is usually the case, one by one, and exhibited to the bystanders, before being put to the hammer. On the presentation of the third, advertised as 'Madeline, an orphan quadroon, aged about nine years,' every one present was horrified to behold before them a lovely girl, delicately formed, white as the purest of the Circassian race, her face buried in her hands, and her slender frame convulsed with solbs. There was a pause of some minutes. with sobs. There was a pause of some minutes. The crowd could not realize that one of their own

The crowd could not realize that one of their own race could be thus led up among negroes to be passed into a long bondage. Amazement was succeeded by indignation, as several gentlemen set about enquiring as to the manner in which the child had been thrust into such degrading associations.

Mr. Duran, it appears, was a Spaniard by birth; was for some years in affluence in this city: but latterly his circunstances declining, he moved from the First to the Third Municipality, where he kept a small grocery store, and struggled through comparative poverty. None of the negroes knew anything of the early history of the girl, except one old man, who said her mother was a white woman, who, dying when the child was but an infant, Mr. Duran who said her mother was a white woman, who, dy-ing when the child was but an infant, Mr. Duran took the orphan in chirge to raise as an adopted faith inviolate, hold to those parties; and the relation child. This was when he was in prosperity. For which Abolitionists sustain to each other and the some years after the death of the mother, a lady was some years after the death of the mother, a lady was in the habit of visiting Mr. Durans's house regularly to see the child, and continued her visits until about the time he moved into the Third Municipality, since when, four or five years ago, she has never been seen. Whether this lady was a relative or friend of the mother, interested in the fate of her offspring, the old man knew not; nor did he know who the lady was, or whence she came.

the old man knew not; nor did he know who the lady was, or whence she came.

Upon this information, the sale was stopped, and Madeline was taken possession of by Charles Lovenskiold, to whose himane exertions in her behalf, she is perhaps indebted for her liberty. Mr. L. has kindly installed her in his own family, and will bring her up as a member of it, if the law does not defeat his benevolent intentions. The girl, though of late years mingling almost exclusively with the negroes of Mr. Duran's household, is intelligent beyond her years, speaks both French and Spanish fluently, and understands English.

The affair speedily obtained public notoriety in the lower part of the city, and created an intense excitement. Several free persons of color interested themselves in the case, and in a few hours collected among their own class, nearly two hundred dollars to buy the girl out of the estate, and besto wup on her freedom. This has not been permitted, however, and from present appearances, there is little

determined upon an entire purification of the girl, and if it be practicable, will bring the case before the Court in such a manner that a jury shall pass upon her blood.

A white girl nearly sold into slavery! Horrible! How startling to these dealers in slaves and souls of men! Witness their indignation, their sympathy. their eagerness to redress the wrong, and from a fate so terrible, so appalling, the lovely cate write child. Yet, is she of any more via our Father's sight than His dark-browed child? our Father's sight than His dark-browed child? Is her liberty more precious, her rights more sacred? Is an outrage done to her, less easily forgiven in the court of Heaven, than one inflicted on the child of African descent? What mockery! Think of a jury of American citizens—citizens of a professedly Christian country, in the nineteenth century of the Christian or gravely considering the question whether. tian era, gravely considering the question whether or not a human being shall be regarded and treated as a chattel-a brute; whether or not an intellige soul, made in the image of God, shall be degraded to the worst state of heathenism and mental dark ness; and the decision based on the presence of absence of African blood in the form which its Creator has chosen for its incarnation!—Penn. Freeman

The Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 11, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders! TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERA-

TOR. The undersigned, as the Committee having is charge the financial concerns of the Liberator, are under the necessity of announcing to its subscribers, that it has become imperative upon them to restor the price of the paper to the terms upon which it was afforded previous to their reduction to two dollars, in

dred dollars at the close of the present year, leave us no alternative. At the former price, \$2 50, for two or three year previous to the reduction, the receipts of the pane had quite, or very nearly, covered its expenses, including Mr. Garrison's salary. We were induced to of make the change at the urgent instance of several of

rebellion at the flagrant injustice exhibited by its authors, whenever they happen to get possession of power? Apart from this sectional discrimination, gross and manifest wrong has been inflicted upon some of the great points of commerce, by a wilful disregard of their claims and neglect of their importance. Philadelphia has not only been overlooked in the arrangement of the committees, but she has been treated with studied insult and comtempt. We believe that it is in vain to hope that a very nu

merous body of subscribers can be procured, at any Union possesses, and with prospects of rapid advancement in wealth, manufactures, and other sources of price, to a paper of the radical character of the Libe rator. It is too much to expect that men will be wil ling to pay for the scourge that chastises them, how ever deserved or wholesome the correction may be But we do not believe that those who can estimate its value as an Agent of Reform, will be deterred from taking it by any terms of subscription necessary to it due support; still less, that any who now enjoy it influences will abandon it for this trifling advance They will remember that this addition to the price. moderate as it is to the individual subscriber, make difference of near A THOUSAND dollars in th receipts of the paper, as it now stands.

The terms of the Liberstor, then, from the begin ning of the next volume, will be restored to the sur of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, pe nnum, which, we hope, in time, will enable us meet its expenses. But, for the present, we mus earnestly request those friends of the paper who last year, cheerfully consented to pay FIVE dollar for their copy, to continue, or increase, their liberal ity. Such assistance will be indispensable for a lor ger or shorter season. As soon as it can be dispens ed with, we shall gratefully release them from givin this direction to their Anti-Slavery funds.

FRANCIS JACKSON. ELLIS GRAY LORING. SAMUEL PHILBRICK. EDMUND QUINCY, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1849.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSA CHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-

Slavery Society will be held in Boston, on WEDNES to be assured of the able assistance and co-operation the Senator from Mississippi. According to the phraseology, they both desired to break the bonds applied attendance on their part is configurately will be media in boston, on Wedness-Dax, January 23d, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue in session the two succeeding days. The signs of the times are so auspicious for the friends of emancipation, that a large and applied the convergence of the contract of the contr spirited attendance on their part is confidently expect ed. Such are the facilities of railroad conveyance every part of the Commonwealth ought to be we represented. We cordially invite our friends, beyond he limits of Massachusetts, to be with us on the ap proaching anniversary. The Slave Power is begin ning to falter-fresh adherents are daily rallying around the standard of Liberty-and the cry o 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS' is cause ing the knees of the oppressor to tremble. We must press onward until our work is accomplished the slave liberated from his chains, and the land purged from its stains of pollution and blood.

All the meetings will be in FANEUIL HALL Settees will be provided on the floor of the hall for th accommodation of the audience. It is expected tha the Annual Report will be printed and ready for distribution at the opening of the session.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

MASS CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE. It has been determined that a Convention of the

ABOLITIONISTS Of the STATE OF NEW YORK shall be held at SYRACUSE, N. Y. on TUESDAY, the 15th of JANUARY, 1850. The present aspect of National affairs in regard to

the question of Slavery; the present position of political parties in relation to those affairs; the preser relation which Abolitionists, who have preserved their mined not only to resist its establishment on the coas

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EFFORD

The Legislature of Massachsetts is now in and no time should be lost by the friends of fr humanity and progress in circulating for sign

humanity and progress in the various petitions which may be found below.

The first prays for the secession of Massachus from the Union, for the most solemn and weigh sons that can be presented to any people; and it we be a true test of the regard which is felt for the of God and the cause of human liberty, according it is approved or rejected by those to whom i sented. The immediate dissolution of the Union the reasons therein stated, and a thousand other might be given, is a political, moral and religi duty, imposed by Heaven upon the people of a Commonwealth; for that 'covenant with death' be annulled, and that 'agreement with hell' mut h broken ; else our damnation is certain. The second relates to religious liberty—the right

of conscience—with particular reference to the servance of the first day of the week as the Sabbar as now required by penal enactmenta alike uncor tutional end oppressive. A petition more reasonal or less objectionable, was never presented to a leg lative body in this country.

The third is for the abolition of that hideous to

abortive instrument of punishment, the gallows. Et. ery one who can write or make his mark should sign it. We believe the present Legislature will be man than usually favorable to its consideration.

The fourth is for political equality before the lay without regard to sex. It will be successful in the end, beyond a doubt-not only in this State, but throughout the country-not only in this, but in civilized countries.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION To the Senate and House of Representatives of Ma sachusetts :

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of , in this State, deeply impressed with the necessity, duty and importance of such an act, earnestly request that you will immediately call a CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE of this Conmonwealth, to determine what measures shall be taken to effect a peaceful SECESSION FROM THE AMERICAN UNION, for some one or all of the following reasons:-

I. Because a portion of the citizens of Massa. chusetts, solely on account of the color of the skin which it has pleased an All-wise Creator to bestow upon them, on visiting the Southern States, an SEIZED, THRUST INTO PRISON, FINED CONDEMNED TO WORK WITH FELONS IN THE CHAIN-GANG, AND FREQUENT, LY SOLD ON THE AUCTION-BLOCK AS SLAVES, in contempt of the sovereignty of the State, and in utter disregard of that clause in the United States Constitution which declares,- The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the seven States.

II. Because perfectly legal measures to bring these outrages to the notice of the Federal Courts are forbidden BY SEVERE PENAL ENACT MENTS; and the Agents of the Commonwealth specially deputed for this purpose, have been DRIVES BACK WITH INSULT AND VIOLENCE: the Federal Government being appealed to in vain, through Congress, for redress.

III. Because it is morally degrading, politically disastrous, and a glaring paradox, for a State glorying in its freedom, to be in partnership with States gi rying in their slavery.

IV. Because, by the alliance of the North with the South, the SLAVE POWER has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Tonas, Now Menico, and California , and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cube, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating

BUT, ESPECIALLY,-

V. Because, by THE COMPROMISES OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. Southern slaveholders are allowed a slave representation in Congress; the right to hunt and seize their fugitive slaves on the soil of Massachusetts; and to demand, in cases of emergency, the aid of Massachusetts to suppress slave insurrections. And, so long as the people of this Commonwealth consent to these compromises, so long will they be morally and politically esponsible for all the cruelties and horrors of the slave system.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE. TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENT

ATIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS: The undersigned, inhabitants of Massachusetts, respectfully ask of the Legislature the repeal of all laws in this Commonwealth, enforcing the observance of a day of the week as the Sabbath,' or 'the Lord's day'-

1. Because there exists among the people a equally honest and conscientious difference of opinion as to the holiness of particular days, and the mode of their observance;

2. Because it is contrary to the fundamental idea of a republican government, that conscience should be coerced into conformity by law, or that special rights and privileges should be given to a particular religious belief; 3. Because the question of the holiness of

of the clergy, the observance of ordinances, should be left in its decision to individual conscience, and made to depend on its own merits, without the intervention of the State; and, 4. Because, as it has been found safe, politic and beneficial to allow the people to decide for themselves in all other religious matters, there

days,-like that of public worship, the support

is no reason to doubt that the same good results would follow the repeal of the Sabbatical laws. ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY. To the Senate and House of Representatives in Gen-

eral Court assembled : The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of , respectfully ask for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Mas.

The undersigned, inhabitants of spectfully request that, since the women of the State are made to pay taxes, and are held amenable to its criminal laws, they may be allowed a voice in the imposition and use of the first, and in the enactment of the second; and hence that they be permitted to vote, and to be eligible to office.

DISUNION PETITION.

Friends who have received, or who may receive, the petition for Secession FROM THE UNION, are requested to circulate the same for signature without delay, and forward the petitions to the undersigned at as early a day as is consistent with a full attention to

It will be seen that one column is assigned to Legal Voters, and one to Other Persons. It is hoped that there may be a full signature, this year, by the anti-SAMUEL MAY, JE., slavery women. General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

THE BAZAAR.

The total receipts from sales at the Anti-Slavery Pair were three thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars, exceeding the receipts of last year by over one hundred dollars. Perticulars hereafter. cuted, until That a tho throughout be attained franchiseme lieve. 'Int sal Unity,' are terms arouse the and applied very fancite the airy no Spirit of t promising, ANTI-SL nual fair i Society we successful. toen hund lish friend held the n paper, the hundred tastefully attractions ored artis pronounci scribed th sex-Tru all, and C. L. R made inte casion ap We are r the fair, present s just com

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THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE, edited by William H. PATHER MATHEW, THE DODGER, AGAIN.1 THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE, COMED BY WHITIAM H. It is designed, to borrow its own phraseole the bea medium for that Life of Humanity, which, to nea meaning, doubts, conflicts of Revolution and tailet the crimes, quastes, continues of Revolution and teation, inspires the hope of a Social Reorganiza-Reaction, inspares the Library of a Goulai Reorganiza. tion, wherevy ankind become united in Universal Brotherhood promote the various reformatory movements To promote the various account movements of the age will be acconvenient form for binding, at \$2.00 per annum, in advance.

2.00 per annum, in survences Mr. Channing possesses an earnest and philanthr Mr. canning philadity, 'faith, hope, charity,' in nasaal development, reverence divorced from super silion, an inquiring and independent mind. will make his journal interesting and valuable; and, backed by publishers of prodigious enterprise and backed by possession and regular access to numer or minds through its subscription list. We wish however, that his style was more simple and conwe'ver, that are conthe masses who are to be reached and saved, and is the masses who are that a very considerable portion of we see quite will be incomprehensible to them, what he writes will be haddle perfect to them for lack of plainness. Another defect is, it seems to us, the absence of those strong expressions of moral us, the assence of moral displeasure, in view of prevailing wrong and outrage, displeasure, in view or prevailing wrong and outrage, which give such power to the testimonies of Isaiah and his prophet-brethren, of Jesus and the apostles, and his propher-ordering, or bester and the apostic of Lutner and mes more captions, ere desire to se nothing of an unjust, captions, censorious spiritnothing exaggerated or set down in malice—but we do believe in the existence of usurpers, tyrants, monopolists, demagogues, apostates, deceivers, and that they ought to be unmasked and branded as such, with all fidelity. We have no faith in human pro gress, except through much tribulation. Every this gress, except initiagn mach telediation. Every thing depends upon definition and speciality. It is easy depends upon definition an ideal state of society, ravishingly begutiful, on paper; nobody will object to it in the abstract, or as a theory, however radical. Generalites are never accusatory, therefore never personal, therefore never serviceable in the promulgation of truth or the overthrow of error. True reform is intensely personal; its mission is to arraign men and things as they exist, and to call them by their right names. Its language is plain, direct, as readily understood by the humblest mind as light is seen by the eye; its blows are so potent as to startle a community, or jar the whole frame-work of society; its lot is to be misapprehended, hated, despised, perse cuted, until popular resistance is beaten to the earth. That a thorough Social Reorganization is needed throughout the world, we do not doubt; that it will be attained in any other way than by individual enfranchisement and special reform, we are slow to believe. 'Integral Reform,' Divine Order,' 'Universal Unity,' 'The Law of Series,' 'Christian Socialism are terms too indefinite to quicken the slothful, arouse the guilty, or soothe the afflicted: they need interpretation to be understood, and as interpreted and applied will they be found to be very radical or very fanciful-based on the rock of principle, or on the airy nothing of an excited imagination. May the Spirit of the Age' be bold, explicit, definite, unco promising, and thus make its mark upon the times.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA. The an nual fair in behalf of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held in Philadelphia last month, and we are glad to learn from the Freeman was unusually accessful, the receipts amounting to more than sixteen hundred dollars. The contributions of the English friends found a ready sale. Another fair was held the next week, expressly in aid of Douglass's association of colored ladies, a splendid room one hundred feet long and forty-five wide having been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Among other attractions was a painting by the accomplished colored artist, Robert Douglass, representing 'Liberty pronouncing judgment against Slavery.' This was surmounted by a golden star, upon which was in scribed the motto of the North Star- Right is of no sex-Truth is of no color-God is the father of us all, and all we are brethren.' Frederick Douglass. C. L. Remond, Lucretia Mott, and Robert Purvis, made interesting and impressive addresses. The occasion appears to have been exceedingly agreeable. the fair, but trust they were such as to give the Star present substantial aid. That meritorious sheet has the nation in which it is printed, that it should be languishing for support; and especially so to the free colored population, whose special representative and organ it is-for they ought to feel proud of its position and character, and alone are abundantly able to give it a patronage that shall place its continuance utterly beyond a peradventure. But, for some cause or other-to be deplored, at any rate-they manifest very little interest in its welfare, and allow it to eke out a precarious existence. The holding of this fair in Philadelphia is creditable to such of their number as were engaged in it; but what is wanted is, not spasmodic and partial assistance, but a substantial list of good paying subscribers. There are twenty-five housand colored people in Philadelphia, and twenty thousand in New York-enough, surely, after making all reasonable deductions for ignorance, helplessness and destitution, to support the North Star handsomely, without looking to any other quarter for aid. We still think, as we thought at its commencement, that the location of the Star at Rochester is not wellchosen, and that it ought to be in one or the other of the two great cities we have named, in the midst of the greatest bulk of those to whom it has a right to look for a living patronage. Though struggling against wind and tide, Douglass heroically says,-Our course is onward, and we shall neither turn back nor aside; and if our earnest endeavors shall not be crowned with success, the responsibility and the reproach shall fall elsewhere than upon us.' In this connection, we would express our thanks to Mr. Dick, the faithful and intelligent printer of the Star, for the able manner in which he has co-operated with Mr. Douglass, during the frequent absence of the latter from his post, by his selections and original contributions to the paper. He is doing good service to the anti-slavery cause, of which he is an uncompromising advocate.

Arology. We regret that the letter of the Sec tary of the Barnstable County A. S. Society, (Loring Moody,) containing a notice of a special meeting of the Society, to be held in Harwich on the 6th inst., -intended for insertion in our last number, -- was accidentally mislaid, though subsequently found, but too late to be of any service. Friend Moody writes in the following encouraging strain :-

The new Anti-Slavery Society recently formed in Barnstable County is already exhibiting signs of vigcrous life. A Society was formed in that County a few years ago, which died without making a single effort to live. It was, however, but the death of the body. Its spirit has risen to 'newness of life'; and we trust that a better fate awaits it in its resurrection state—that no part of its body will lack development from want of exercise. Recent indications in this County fully warrant the conclusion, that this new Society will be soon found dealing blows that will tell against the 'peculiar institution' of the country.'

Toosby & Nichols, Washington Street, have for sale 'The People's & Howitt's Journal,' for December, with four highly finished engravings, and filled with entertaining and instructive matter. Buy it.

Georgis, respecting Pather Mathew, which we copy from the New York Tribune. It helps to place the latter in a still more degraded position than he voluntarily chose for himself while here in Boston. Impudently interrogated by this Lumpkin, whether he actually signed an anti-slavery address in Ireland, with Daniel O'Connell and a host of others, instead of giveness whether the corner of the Temple of Liberty we are creeting, as you so truly did on 'Forefathers' Day.' Let it become 'the head of the corner'!

Your celebration here was worth every thing to the cause. I had the largest meeting this afternoon the cause. I had the largest meeting this afternoon the cause. I had the largest meeting this afternoon the cause. account of his interview with me in Boston '-imply- ed up besides-one for a lecture on temperane had said or done in Ireland against slavery !!

ATHENS, Geo., Dec. 20th, 1849.

ATHENS, Geo., Dec. 20th, 1849.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

DEAR SIR: A friend handed me yesterday the Daily Chronotype, published at Boston, under date of the 3d of this month, containing a statement purporting to have been taken from The New York Tribune, to the effect that Rev. Theobald Mathew was not in Boston when my second letter was delivered at the hotel in the city, and that when it reached him, he was confined to his bed—and that, by direction of his physician, no business compunications were perhe was commented to his bed—and that, by direction of his physician, no business communications were per-mitted at the time to be laid before him. 'His ill-ness,' says the Tribune (containing the extract) ought to entitle him to some indulgence from his corres-pondents, and in this case especially, he having writ-ten tucice before to Judge Lumpkin on this subject, and on both occasions in terms sufficiently candid and explicit.'

and explicit.*

Now, Sir, allow me to state, in justice to myself, that the reverend gentleman addressed me only once—in a note of two lines—in reply to the kind, conciliatory and respectful communication which I made to him respecting his connection with the O'-Connell Circular. And that, so far from being 'candd and explicit'—as to the genuineness of that document and the inquiry whether or not he expressed the sentiments there embodied—he made no answer whatever to these points, but refers me to the account of his interview with Mr. Garrison, as published in the newspapers, which, it will be recollected, transpired previous to the appearance of this notable paper.

I will simply add, that the health of Mr. Matnew, I am happy to discover, is now sufficiently restored to enable him to 'define his position' touching this celebrated circular. Should it be satisfactory, I shall be among the first to welcome him, not only to the South, but to my home and heart also. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOS. HENRY LUMPKIN.

RIGHT OF SUPPRAGE TO WOMEN. Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and their friends are circulating petitions in Massachusetts, praying the Legislature

pay taxes, and are held amenable to its criminal laws, they may be allowed a voice in the imposition and use of the first, and in the enactment of the second; and hence that they may be permitted to vote and to be eligible to office.'

To some readers this may perhaps seem inconsiste To some readers this may perhaps seem inconsistent with the fact these gentlemen are principled against 'human government,' and consequently regard voting as a sin. They say, however, that they 'are not asking women to vote, but only asking that they shall have the right to refuse to vote.' 'It is no virtue in one that cannot vote, to abstain from it.' Having secured to woman the right of suffrage, the petitioners propose to do their best to indoctrinate them in the virtue of making no use of it.—N. Y. Tribune.

The most inconsistent man at the head of the press, in this country, is the editor of the Tribune; and he is, therefore, the last man to sneer at others for lack of consistency. In this instance, the case is a republic, is, that 'all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed'; yet one-half of the population are denied the elective franchise on account of their sex, and denied all voice and action in the enactment of laws relating to life, liberty, and property. This is manifestly unions. liberty, and property. This is manifestly unjust, a flagrant usurpation; and for that reason, we protest against it, though we are constrained to disfranchise ourselves, for conscience sake, in consequence of the war-sustaining-pro-slavery clauses in the Constitution; just as we abhor the law of Congress which just commenced a new volume, and it is therefore a forbids colored men being enrolled in the army and opposed to both, in principle. We want impartial liberty to prevail, and then every one must 'give account of himself to God' for the manner in which he uses it. If there be any inconsistency in this, we are unable to detect it. The editor of the Tribune is a Whig; yet, anxious as he is to have that party in the ascendant, we presume he would protest against the exclusion of Democrats from the ballot-box, (supposing it were possible to have such an odious Whig; yet, anxious as he is to have that party in law passed by Congress,) because it would be a blow law passed by Congress,) because it would be struck at human freedom and equality. The taste or conscience of one man is not to be the standard of another; nor is an act of proscription to be winked at, because we voluntarily repudiate the thing profit of the same vote. It is understood that Swift, free soiler, voted for Blake as speaker; and that Blake voted for Knapp as clerk. The full vote in the senate is 18 to 18. scribed, though it is conceded to us. If the editor of to 18. the Tribune had said that we were principled against

Nichols. The contents of this number are:

2. Porter's Principles of Textual Criticism. By

Rev. George Noyes. 3. Recent English Lyrics. By Benjamin T. 4. Baron Humboldt's Cosmos. By Prof. J. Lov.

5. Bowe's Lowell Lectures. By Rev. George E. Ellis.

6. Bartol's Sermons. By Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H. 7. Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature. George S. Hillard, Esq.

8. Notices of Recent Publications. 9. Religious Intelligence.

REFORM. Bodily indisposition prevented our list- was about to drown herself. Philosophy of Reform, delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evening, last week. We are told, by those who were so fortunate as to hear it—what we should have confidently anticipated—that it was a most eloquent and admirable performance, both as to manner and matter. The audience was immense. No one could treat so grand a subject with a clearer vision or a sounder judgment than Mr. District.

Correction. In consequence of typographical errors which occurred in the following resolution, passec at Plymouth at the late anti-slavery celebratio of Forefathers' day, we republish it, corrected:

Resolved, That standing on Plymouth Rock, we re-echo the welcome with which Pennsylvania has greeted the intention of our early and eloquent friend, GEORGE THOMPSON, to visit us again, and again devote his energies to that same crusade for liberty, his former perilous and most triumphant service of which has already endeared him to the hearts of American abolitionists.

PLYMOUTH BOCK. Раумонти, Jan. 6, 1850.

ing a manly, straight-forward reply, and administer- we have ever had in this place, in the day time, on an ing a keen rebuke to his impertinent questioner, he meanly (O how meanly !) attempts to crawl off by ed, many standing in the aisles until half past ten sending only two lines, saying, 'See Mr. Garrison's o'clock; and every meeting-house in town was lighting that that should throw into oblivion, all that he had said or done in Ireland against slavery!!

another for capital punishment, and the next, probably, on the other side, as usual. Our prosperous days may be dawning. May we bear them as well as we have the days of adversity.

Yours most truly, PARKER PILLSBURY.

The undersigned takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to the Rev. Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Charles Babcock, of Salem, and Mr. James N. Buffum of Lynn, and others, for the interest taken by them in assisting him to raise money for purchasing his sister's liberty.

The amount raised, thus far, is \$350, leaving a balance yet to be raised of \$250. W. M. SMITH. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1850.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A SLAVE. We understand a vessel has arrived here from Washington. N. C., bringing a yellow girl, belonging to George W. Davis, of that city. A bed was thrown into the W. Davis, of that city. A bed was thrown into the poop for her to lie upon, and concealed by piling wood around it. The authorities at Washington, almost knowing her to be on board, made repeated searches and smoked the vessel several times, after whatever to these points, but refers me to the account of his interview with Mr. Garrison, as published in the newspapers, which, it will be recollected, transpired previous to the appearance of this notable paper.

If I am correctly informed as to this interview, he simply declined taking sides upon the slavery question, and vowed his determination to restrict his labors in this country exclusively to the promotion of the Temperance enterprise.

I sek, was this a 'candid and explicit' explanation of the subject to which his attention was especially invited, namely—the genuineness of his signature to the circular, and the interrogatory, whether or not his opinions had undergone any change? There can be but one conclusion upon the facts—it was a manifest evasion of the matter.

If I have misrepresented the substance of the reverend gentleman's very note, it is with hi. a to remove the injunction of pricacy, which he saw fit to impose upon it, and suffer it to be submitted to the public.

I will simply add, that the health of Mr. Mathew, I am happy to discover, is now sufficiently restored to enable him to 'define his position' to the country of the account and the vessel was boarded by the posse for the last time, and had the girl been found, the captain would have been in great peril, notwithstanding he knew nothing of the runaway. During the voyage, the girl was fed in the watches, without the knowledge of the master. At the wharf, here, the vessel was entrusted to the charge of the second mate went aboard, and persuaded the second mate to go ashore upon an errand. He returned, however, so quickly, that the mate had not time to get off with his prize, but hid her in another place, where she was discovered by the steward in the watches, without the knowledge of the master. At the wharf, here, the vessel was entrusted to the captain time, and the river, he was did not show hereself. Upon coming that they would smoother her if

Talk of sending our national sympathies to the Hungarians! Talk of ceasing our diplomatic to the intercourse with Austria! How shall a country like our own be described, in which a young helpless female, leaving her babe behind her, can obtain her liberty only by being secreted in this manner, then attempted to be smoked to death, and remaining confined in that terrible situation for the space of four weeks-enduring sufferings that cannot be described -at such an inclement season of the year, too, -her feet being so badly frozen that she is now a cripple She is about 19 years old, and of a slender and delicate form. Of course, she arrived here in a state of utter destitution. Kind ladies of Boston and the vicinity, suitable clothing is needed for this heroic young sufferer; and to you the appeal is made. Any ssistance sent to the care of R. F. Wallcut, Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, will be gratefully ac-

> FREEDOM IN GEORGIA. The following bill shows how those inalienable rights. Life. Liberty, and the Purcuit of Happiness, are secured to all in our Southern States. This bill has been introduced into the Senate of Georgia. It provides that if any free negro or free person of color shall be found in any county in the state of Georgia on the 1st of February, 1851, it shall be the duty of any Justice of the Peace, on information given him on each to issue exercise.

Is it not abject degradation and positive crimi nality for Massachusetts to be in such an alliance?

otlick .- A Boston letter writer in the Wash-

Ohio Senate. On the 301st ballot, H. G. Blake.

The Ice Trade.-The Ice trade between the United unjust and tyrannical governments, he would not have so grossly misrepresented us as he has done by omitting to state on what ground we refrain from voting. It is sent to state on what ground we refrain from voting. CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for January, 1850, Crosby & Nichols. The contents of this number are:

1. The British Empire in India. By Rev. Ephraim

25s freight, and 15s cos of the ice.

Free Negroes in Virginia.—A comparison of the census of 1830 with that of 1840 discloses the remarkable facts, that in the past ten years, the white population in Eastern Virginia has decreased 19 in every 1000, the slaves have decreased 50 in every 1000, and the free negroes have increased in the same period 70 in every 1000! In Western Virginia, the whites have increased 167 in a thousand, and the slaves only 5 in a thousand, and the free negroes have increased 191

Something New.—A brass rudder, sixteen feet long three feet three inches wide in the blade, and weighing nearly 3,000 tons, has just been completed in Philadelphia for the steamship Columbia, of New Year.

York. Suicide of a Young Lady.—A young lady, aged about 10 years, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hooker, of East Windsor, was found drowned in Connecticut River on Monday. She left a note on her table, stating she

No one could treat so grand a subject with a clearer vision or a sounder judgment than Mr. Phillips, who combines all of philanthropy and reform in his mental and moral constitution.

Fire at Washington.—A fire broke out on Sunda morning, about five o'clock, and destroyed Naylor extensive stables, at Washington. Five new omni busses, just arrived, together with 27 horses, value at \$10,000, were consumed by the flames. There we

Vermont Constitutional Concention.—Thomas Bart lett, Jr., Free Soil, has been chosen President of the Convention of Vermont on the 11th ballot, by 2 votes over all others. Gov. Coolidge was voted for the Whigs, and Luther B. Hunt by the Democrats.

Washington, Jan. 4, 1850.

In the Senste, the resolution of Mr. Cass, respecting non-intercourse with Austria, came up. He said, in support of it, that Trieste was the only port in Austria, and that a consul there would be quite sufficient for all necessary business between America and Austria. The course of Austria, with regard to the Hungarians, was atrocious. He congratulated the country on the co-operation of Mr. Webster, in sympathizing with Hungary, and solicited also the support of Mr. Clay, saying that the latter Senator had advocated non-intercourse with European monarchs. He gave a history of the Hungarian war, and said that the attacks on Hungary had been made in violation of the laws of nations, and against the spirit of the age, and were marked by wanton and cruel bloodshed. Austria was unworthy of intercourse with us. He opposed the appointment of Mr. James Watson Webb as minister to that court. Mr. Seward defended Mr. Webb.

Webb.
Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, attacked Mr. Seward in a lengthy speech, after which the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Cass was postponed until Monday. The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned over until Monday.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.—This distinguished Whig has been paid the following compliment by the Washman Union. Coming from so decided and virulent an opponent, it is a high tribute to his worth:

an opponent, it is a high tribute to his worth:

'Mr. Winthrop, we are at all times ready to concede, is a gentleman of fine talents, highly cultivated intellect, and accomplished manners; and, although a warm and decided party man, we believe he has ever been governed in his political career by pure intentions and honorable sentiments. While he was Speaker, he presided with great dignity and ability—doing credit to himself, and reflecting honor upon the State which he represented, and the body over which he presided. He is a gentleman in whose talents and public and private virtues his party may justly take pride.'

The commendation of a paper so rabid in de fence of Southern slavery—so hostile to Northern rights and interests—as is the Washington Union, it strikes us is any thing but creditable.

Massachusetts Legislature.-Both branches of the Legislature were organized on Wednesday morning of last week. In the Senate, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder was chosen President, by twenty to fourteen. In the House, Ensign H. Kellogg, the Whig candidate for Speaker, was elected by a majority of thirty-four.
On Saturday, the Committee on the Gubernatoria

vote made their return. It appeared that the who umber reported was Necessary to a choice, George N. Briggs had George S. Boutwell Stephen C. Phillips George Boutwell

The whole number of votes for Lieutenant Gover John Reed had Henry W. Cushman John Mills Henry Cushman The Constitutional candidates for Governor

The Constitutional candidates for Governor, there being no election by the people, are George N. Briggs, George S. Boutwell, Stephen C. Phillips, and George Boutwell.

The votes from Concord, Pepperell, Mendon, Charlemont, Webster, Norwich and Randolph, were rejected for various informalities.

Benjamin Stevens, Esq. has received from the House and Senate a unanimous re-election to his responsible position of Sergeant-at-Arms, a compliment richly due to a faithful, meritorious and accomplished public servant.

public servant.

Rev. Henry V. Degan, of the Methodist persuasion, and chaplain of the House of Industry at South Boston, has been elected chaplain of the House of Representatives by a declaratory vote, he having upon the first vote received a plurality.

The six Senatorial vacancies have been filled in a

appointed to reply to his interrogatories respecting e agricultural, mechanical, military and education-condition of the country, and that his committee

The Manchester Free Traders have given a great dinner to Milner Gibson and John Bright, at which both gentlemen made speeches, which indicate great satisfaction at the progress of reform.

Mr. Gibson demonstrated that the Financial Reformers had enabled the government to retrench on the expenses of the army and navy to the amount of £2,300,000.

Sir I. Brunel, the famous civil engineer who erected the grand machinery at the Portsmouth dock-yard, for the manufacture of ship blocks, and who tunnelled the Thames at London, is no more.

Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn-Law Rhymer.—The death of this fiery-hearted poet and devoted friend of humanity, is announced by the last arrival from England to have taken place on the first of the last m Ebenezer Elliott was born on the 17th of March, 1781, at the village of Masborough, near Sheffield, being one of eight children.

The government of Bengal have offered a prize of 5,000 rupees for the invention of a good and economi-

Scotland.— According to the census of 1841, the inhabitants of Scotland number 2,620,184. Glasgow contains 274,533 persons, or ten per cent. of the whole number. The county of Lanark holds 426,972, or one sixth of the whole.

A complete hotel, with forty rooms, and furniture, all of iron, has been sent from Antwerp to San Fran-

The English clergy are now commanded, by an or-der in council, to pray for Queen Victoria as Her Most Sacred Majesty, a phrase not in use since the time of James 24.

Losses by Fire.—The losses in Boston by fire, during the past year, amounted to \$12,250, on which there was an insurance of \$4625. The previous year the loss was \$45,258, and the insurance \$32,058.

Mortality at Sea.—Thirteen passengers died on the ship Philadelphia, on her recent passage from Liver-pool to New York, and 40 were sick on her arrival.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL. Marsha Tukey submitted a Report of the doings of the Po-licement for the year ending 31st ult., from which the following is an abstract:

licement for the year ending 31st ult., from which the following is an abstract:

Whole amount of robberies and larcenies, committed within the city, during the year ending as above, 675; whole amount of property lost and stolen is \$45,724; whole amount of property recovered and restored to its owners, \$32,428; besides the above, there were notes and bonds, the property of the City Bank of Montreal, recovered and restored to the Bank, of the value of \$4000; the whole number of complaints and arrests is 3213, for the following causes: Drunkenness, 987; violation of the city ordinances, 216; assault, 156; common drunkards, 126; keeping noisy and disorderly houses, 104; house and shopbreaking, 69; violation of the Sunday law, 67; suspicious persons, 58; keeping houses of ill-fame, 29; disobedient children, 20; felonious assaults, 18; vagrants, 17; insanity, 16; fugitives from justice, 16; passing counterfeit money, 15; violation of the Lord's Day, 15; receiving stolen goods, 10; gambling on the Lord's Day, 16; pickpockets, 9; arson, 8; false pretences, 7; riots, 7; attempts to rescue prisoners, 6; indecent exposure, 6; gambling houses, 6; rape, 4; highway robbery, 4; forgery, 4; attempts to extort money, 3; murder, cruelty to animals, assault on females, pipers and fiddlers, disturbing nubble worship. money, 3; murder, cruelty to animals, assault on fe males, pipers and fiddlers, disturbing public worship 2 each; lewdness, obstructing a railroad and abduc

The Cost of Pauperism in Massachusetts for the past Eleven Years.—We have been allowed by Mr. A. Monroe, Passenger Agent, to look at a statement which he has lately drawn up relative to pauperism in Massachusetts from 1838 to 1849, from which it appears that the total cost of pauperism in Massachusetts for these eleven years has been \$3,482,888 74. Of this amount, \$885,927 00 was paid for alien paupers. The amount of head money received for alien passengers during this period, deducting expenses, was \$140,176 61, and deducting this amount from the expense of alien paupers during the same period, (\$885,927 08,) the balance against foreign paupers is \$737,755 47, which amount the State and towns have been obliged to pay out.—Boston Traveller.

The Insane.-Miss Dix, in a memorial to Congre asking a grant of Rand of the basels of the Island of our country, shows that in the New England State the proportion of the insane to the whole population is about 1 in 600; that in the Middle States it is 1 to

Will it Pay?—The following is a 'Down East' cal-culation as to the paying result of the California gold

digging:'Five hundred vessels will have left the United 'Five hundred vessels will have left the United States for California by the end of the year, carrying, with the steamers, about 50,000 passengers. About the same number of emigrants have gone by land. The outfit of these 100,000 men must have cost not less than \$300 each—a total of \$30,000,000. Their expenses will be at least \$500 a year besides, making \$50,000,000 more. The time of the 100,000 men per year should be valued at \$20,000,000 more, making year should be valued at \$25,00,000 hoteless the wear and tear of vessels, and loss of time on the voyage. All this the country has lost by the California emigration in one year, and a dozen years of gold digging will not make up this loss. So we conclude that California gold digging seon't pay!

Premium Awarded .- The American Tract Society some time since, offered a premium of \$400 for the best approved treatise on the 'Importance of Systematic Benevolence.' One hundred and twenty. tematic Benevolence. One hundred and twenty-two manuscripts were sent in from all parts of the Union, but singular to say, the four successful writers were all from Massachusetts. The Committee recommend that the sum be divided equally between the Rev. Edward A. Lawrence of Marblehead, Mass.; Rev. Samuel Harris of Conway, Mass.; Rev. Parsons Cooke of Lynn, Mass.; and Rev. S. D. Clark of Ashfield, Mass. The productions of these gentlemen were found equally meritorious, and it was difficult to decide between them.

The six Senatorial vacancies have been filled in a Convention of the two brenches by the election of all the Whig candidates, viz:

For Berkshire, Nathan Benjamin, Henry L. Dawes.
Franklin, William B. Washburn, Chester Bardwell,
2d.

Hampdan, James Cooley, Aaron King.
The Whig vote averaged about 185—the highest opposition vote being 108.
In the Senate, on Monday, George N. Briggs was re-elected Governor, and John Reed Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth. Whole number of votes, 55.
For G. N. Briggs, 23; for G. S. Boutwell, 12.

Linears. The Liberia Herald is poorly supported.

LIBERIA. The Liberia Herald is poorly supported, and complains of being deeply in debt, in want of material, funds, &c. It says that it must cease publication unless aid is extended to it from England or America. Its loss would be felt in Liberia, as it is an ably edited sheet.

The Herald publishes the treaty of friendship and The Herald publishes the treaty of friendship and License regotiated between Great Britain and L

The Herald publishes the treaty of friendship and commerce negotiated between Great Britain and Liberia. It provides for free trade, protection and assistance to commerce, the right of search, etc. The treaty was ratified in London, August 1st, and in Liberia, Sept. 25th.

The British Government has presented to Liberia a first rate cutter of 110 tons, armed with guns cast on purpose for her, with the name of the republic inscribed upon them. She cost more than \$28,000.

Grand Cape Mount and Sugaree have been purchased, and are now a part of the Republic of Liberia are now a part of the Republic of Liberia and are now a part of the Republic of Liberia and are now a part of the Republic of Liberia and are now a part of the Republic of Liberia and Republic of Liberi

Among the passengers by the last arrival from Liberia is the Rev. Mr. Gurley, who was sent out to Liberia to make an inquiry into its general condition. The papers furnish no details of what was done, except the announcement that a committee was formally appointed to reply to his interrogatories respecting

Twenty Pilots Drowned.—An English paper contains a melancholy account of the loss of twenty pilots at-tached to the Shields station, who were drowned in a humane attempt to save the crew of a wrecked ves-

Sublime and Ridiculous .- A resolution has been in troduced into the Legislature of Georgia, censurin T. Butler King for being a candidate for the U. S.

Sentenced to Death.—The trial of Wm. E. Knowlton, at Worcester, for the murder of Prudence S. Arnold, resulted in his conviction. Sentence of death by hanging was passed upon him on Saturday morning.

last year have been almost eleven millions—\$10,898

A small frame dwelling in the rear of the navy yar was burned down yesterday, and a man and three children perished in the flames. Intemperance is supposed to have been the cause of the calamity.

Martin Smith, for thirty-six years the sexto sees for the invention of a good and economi-ne to separate the cotton wool of India from about the same period, died on Wednesday, aged 74

The trial of George Cox, in Boston, for the murder of David R. Hogan, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter, and a sentence of seven years' confinement in the State Prison. Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, formerly Super

tendent of the Insane Hospital at Worcester, died at Northampton on the evening of Jan. 3d. His age Suicide of Gen. R. Van Rensrelaer.—Gen. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer committed suicide on the afternoon of Jan. 1st, by inhaling gas of charcoal. He had been very gloomy for some time past, and there is no doubt he died from his own hands.—Albany

Sickness in California.—A letter from Sacramento City, California, of October 24th, says—'Some sickness prevails among the Cape Horn emigrants, mostly dysentery, and several deaths have occurred; among others, Merrill Webber and David L. Pierce, of Roxbury; Andrew Watkins, of Boston, and Geo. Winslow, of Newton Upper Falls.'

On the amendment to the present Constitution, providing for the election of State officers, District Attorney, &c., by the people, the vote stood, for the amendment, 33,117; against it, 728.

Fatal Accident.—We learn from the Sandwich Objerver that Mr. Charles J. Peterson was killed last week by following a deer which had taken to the ice in Wayquoit Bay, and had broken through.

Death of an Eminent Clargyman.—The remaindred of the sand who have not a surface of the same nominal value as those of France. Each piece represents on one side the new Emperor, in an imperial contains, and on the other side the inscription, Faustin I, Emperor of Hayti. Round the edge are the words, God protects my people.

week by following a deer which had taken to the ice in Wayquoit Bay, and had broken through.

Death of an Eminent Clerygman.—The venerable Dr. Miller, long a distinguished Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, has finished his course. We judge he must have been about 80 years of age.

Specie.—Amount of specie exported from Boston in 1849, \$362,083 68; imported, \$1,287 039.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts from Dec. 11 to Jan. 1, 1850.

Of Receipts from Dec. 11 to Jan. 1, 1850.

Received of Edmund Jackson, ir. October, to redeem pledge, and overlooked, being the only receipt in that month,

From Berlin Female Sewing Circle, \$5.00;
W. H. Dennis, Philadelphia, \$10.00—by hand of W. L. Garrison,
From Essex Co. A. S. Society, collected at Lawrence by W. L. Garrison,
From Female A. S. Sewing Circle, Lynn, by Ruth Buffum,
From Benjamin Snow, Fitchburg, to redeem pledge,
From Samuel May, Jr., for collections, as follows:—
In North Dennis, balance of collection at Convention,

Convention, In Harwich, for collections at lectures,

In Harwich, for collections at lectures, 2.53
In Hyannis, for "Con'tion, 25.76
In So. Dennis, for "Too'tion, 25.76
In So. Dennis, for "Too'tion, 25.76
In So. Dennis, for "Too'tion, 26.70
From Wm. Sparrell, to redeem pledge, 5.00
From Lucy Stone, collections received by her, as follows:—
In Duxbury, 77c; Scituate Harbor, 3.50—4.27
"Hanover, 2.90; Abington, 1.00; Canton, 4.04
"Walpole, 2.50; E. Walpole, 3.00; Medfield, 1.16
"Needham, 1.65; N. Brookfield, 2.25—3.90
From Martin Stowell, Warren, to re-

deem pledge, In Palmer, 1.32; Bensonville, 3.85; N. In Palmer, 1.32; Bensonvine, 5.50;
Hampton, 1.52
From Mrs. Darling, Blackstone, 1.00
"Eben. Twing, Springfield, 50c;
D. Ruggles, Northampton, 2.00
In S. Hampton, 2.82; Becket, 1.42;
Hinsdale, 50c; Stockbridge, 8.05
In Winstead, 9.44; E. Dennis, 5.70;
15.84

B. ewster, 70c. In Harwich, 1.50; Yarmouth Port, 2.00; Sandwich, 2.02 From Mr. Baxter, Hyannis, 50c; in

Pembroke, 1.12 1.62 In E. Bridgewater, 1.65; Lexington, 3.95—5.60 In North Becket, 2.82-S. PHILBRICK,
Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.
Brookline, Jan. 1, 1850.

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS. A Levee will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. A Levee will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at Cochituate Hall; the occasion and proceeds in aid of the question so vital to human progress in the old Bay State. Several distinguished speakers will be present, which, with other features, promises an entertainment of more than entert

John T. Hilton, George Washington, Angeline B. Gardner,
Robert Johnson, Mary L. Armstead,
Wm. W. Rich, Wm. C. Nell,
in behalf of others.

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Friday, Jan. 11. Leominster, Fitchburg,

FAIR AT HYANNIS. The ladies of the Anti-Slavery Society of Hyannis intend holding a Fair on the evenings of the 23d and 24th of the present month, (Wednesday and Thursday,) in the old Universalist Church in that village. All friendly to the cause are invited to contribute, and will please send their contributions so that they may be received as early as Wednesday morning.

In behalf of the Society,
C. H. DOANE.

MARRIED—In Middleboro', Dec. 30th, Mr. Theodore Alden to Miss Mary Elvira Murdock, both of Middleboro.'
The lady is four feet high, and weighs sixty pounds, and is anti-slavery to the heart. She is the lady who sent the small present of the clove basket and other small articles, all manufactured with her own little hands, to the Anti-Slavery Bazaar. Her name is on the card in the box. She hopes to do more anoth-

DIED-In Chelsea, Dec. 5th, Mr. Charles Roath aged 49. Among the many merits of the deceased should be recorded his lively interest in measures for advancing the cause of anti-slavery. He was always ready to affix his signature to any petition for the aid of the cause, and through that and other mediums. aiming to perform his duty to oppressed humanity. The memory of a good man is blessed.—Com.

Masonic Temple! MERRY CHRISTMAS! PATHETISM. LAROY SUNDERLAND Discourses of Human Nature, DISEASES CURED SURGICAL OPERATIONS CHARACTER IMPROVED INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENTS
Combining a Series of Experiments is FASCINATION ENCHANTMENT,

SPIRIT WORLD! EVERY EVENING, this week and next, at 7

Admission 15 cents. Advice to Invalids, and Phrenological Examnations daily, at Masonic Temple, from 8 to 12, A. M.

January 11 Pathfinder Printing Establishment.

SNOW & WILDER

ARE prepared to execute BOOK and JOB PRINT-ING, at the office of the BOSTON PATH-FINDER, No. 5 Washington street, and solicit orders from all who want good work and are willing to pay The PATHFINDER is distributed every day in the

railroad cars, where it is read by thousands who are coming to the city to make purchases. It is, therefore, one of the best advertising mediums which merchants can select for the purpose of giving publicity to their husiness. THE PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE, pub-

lished at the same office, under the authority of the New England Association of Railway Superintend-ents, gives full and authentic time-tables of all the New England Railroads, and other information of vast importance to travellers. It is issued on the first Monday of every month, carefully corrected, and can be relied upon for accuracy. THE BOSTON MONTHLY EXPRESS LIST, also

published at this office, is acknowledged to be the most convenient little book for merchants and others who have occasion to send packages by express, that has ever been issued in this city. It contains a full and complete directory of all the Expresses which leave Boston, the time of leaving, the places to which they run to, &c. &c., besides directories to Packets, Stages, and Omnibusses, Mail and Telegraph arrangements, arrival and departure of Railway Freight Trains, &c.

Dec. 14, 1849. Dec. 14, 1849.

CLOTHING!

NEW STORE. No. 107, : : : Cambridge Street

LEWIS HAYDEN, WHO, it will be remembered, was formerly a slave in Kentucky, has opened the above Store, and keeps a good assortment of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
of superior quality. He trusts that all will lend him
a helping hand, for it will be his constant endeavor to
keep for sale a good and cheep article on hand, both at
wholesale and retail.

He has also a good assortment of little Knick
Knacks, such as are generally kept in a variety store,
so that he is enabled to accommodate all his friends
who may feel disposed to give him a call. And he
thinks that it would not be inappropriate here to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks to those who
have rendered him assistance since his arrival here;
and he trusts that, although he may not be able to reward them, yet that Being who knows the hearts of
all men, will render unto them their just reward.

Boston, July 13



THE STORY TELLERS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY. All blessings on their name and fame,

The pleasant story-tellers, The benefactors of the world, Care-soothers—sorrow-quellers.

Blessings upon them, each and all, From sweet Scheherazade-(The best of story-tellers yet, And model of a lady :--)

To modern times, when other dames, As tender and loquacious, Pour forth three volumes at a time, Romantic and vivacious.

Blessings upon them! whatsoe'er Their language or their nation, Who people earth with deathless forms Of beautiful creation ;-

On old Boccaco, gay as youth-On Chaucer, fresh as morning-On heavenly Shakspeare, friend of man, Humanity adorning ;-

On stanch Defoe, whose fruits were sweet, Though somewhat stubborn-rinded;-On honest Bunyan, firm of faith, Sublime, but simple-minded :-

On Swift, from out whose bitterness There came a sweetness after-On Stearne, the master of our tears, The ruler of our laughter :-

On Fielding, from whose wondrous pen Came forth a stream incessant, Of wit, and mirth, and feeling too, And genial fancies pleasant ;-

On Smollet, Goldsmith, Richardson;-And Radeliffe, ruin-hauntress, Dear to our hearts for youthful dreams, A sweet but sad enchantress :-On Walter Scott, great potentate,

Who ruled o'er wide dominions, As wide as Fancy e'er surveyed, On her supporting pinions ;-

On Dickens, monarch of our hearts-The wizard's fit successor ;-And on all story-tellers true-The greater and the lesser ;-

On all who've spurr'd through fairy land Their flying Rosinantes ;-On Rabelais, Voltaire, Rousseau, Lesage, and quaint Cervantes.

But if my voice might claim for one A special benediction, I'd pour it on Lesage's head,

For his immortal fiction. The roguish boy of Santillane .-Who has not read his story?

Who has not revell'd o'er his faults,

His trials and his glory? Who has not learn'd, in youth or age, Some wisdom from his preaching, Some gem of truth he might have scorn'd

From more obtrusive teaching? But blessings on them, each and all,

I make no reservation; If in their page they love mankind, If evermore, both right and wrong

And show that knavery, in the end. They bring to due fruition Must work its own perdition :-If evermore their words console

The virtuous in dejection. And if their laughter, like their tears, Teach goodness and reflection :-My choicest blessings on their heads-Cara-soothers sorrow-quellers-

Creators of a magic world-Immortal story tellers. -Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book.

THE STRICKEN LEAVES. BY MRS. E. E. KINNCY.

The Autumn sun went down in royal glory, Tinting the clouds till all the west did seem Like some rare scene of oriental story, Gorgeous and dazzling as a fairy dream !

But ah, too soon the bright enchantment faded, And swarthy giants stood against the sky, Whose figures here and there earth darkly shaded, Till night outstretched her ebon canopy.

Then, one by one, were lit the starry tapers, And in the east a lamp of silver hung; When, noiselessly as rise the summer vapors, A spirit walked the forest leaves among.

Slowly he passed, on every green tree breathing, While they, affrighted, not a leaf did stir, Though, when his breath their branches was enwreathing.

Each felt the chillness of his sepulchre. But morning dawned-the sun uprose in brightness, And through the stricken woodland sent his beam; When, from the countless leaves, a veil of whiteness

Glistening a moment, vanished as a dream! The flattering rays with warmth the trees re-kindled, And blushes all the quivering leaves o'erspread; But ah, to half its size each one had dwindled,

And their bright color was the heetic red !

Yet, Nature, like the glorious dolphin dying, More beautiful than in her springtime seemed And in the still air, while the woods kept sighing, They with a gorgeousness unearthly gleamed.

The sober ash tree stood in splendor golden-The maple in imperial crimson shor And the strong-hearted oak, though gnarled and olden, Put on fantastic colors not its own. Each shaded hill-each wood-crowned mountai

hoary. Peered in new lustre through its veil of mist, And, robbed of emerald hues, earth wore a glory Lent by the topaz and the amethyst.

Ah! could it all be heauty's hollow semblance And seem so real-so divinely fair? Alas! with every scene came sad remembrance

That the FROST SPIRIT had been lingering there.

THE GOOD LIFE-THE LONG LIPE. It is not growing like a tree In bulk doth make man better be; Or standing long an oak three hundred year,

To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere; A lily of a day Is fairer far in May, Although it fall and die that night; It was the plant and flower of light. In small proportions we just beauties and And in short measures life may perfect be. Ben Jonson.

DEATH TO THE RIGHTEOUS.

It matters little at what hour of the day The righteous falls asleep. Death cannot come To him untimely, who is fit to die.

TO HONOMARIE HENRY CLAY:

SIR,—A stranger as I am to you, I ask permission to say a word or two to you upon a subject in which I feel much interest, that is, the subject of American slavery. I have read the Old and New Testaments, together with some of the most learned divines and commentators in the world, and I have yet to find one sentence that acknowledges the right to hold mankind in slavery. It has been said by some of the great men of the South, (both in Church and State,) that the Bible tolerates slavery. I refer your Honor to the fourth verse of the 5th chapter of James:—Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields. In my opinion, the verse applies in an eminent degree to those who hold others in slavery, and who live by their unrequitted toil. The very essence of slavery, is that the slave being through the proposed with the manner in which he received the slavery levels and proclaimed himself as acting solely upon his own convictions of duty, unparts of the sure casence of slavery, is that the slave being through the proposed with the manner in which he result to those who hold others in slavery, and who live by their unrequisted toil. The very essence of slavery, is that the slave is so nobly and successfully devoting his life. others in slavery, and who live by their unrequited toil. The very essence of slavery, is that the slave shall produce by his labor so much more than he reshall produce by his labor so much more than he receives for his own maintenance as to support the
master and his family. The slave is to do the work
which the master would otherwise be obliged to perwhich the master would otherwise be obliged to perhad tried to chain his mind with the padlocks of a form. The advantage of the system is supposed to be that the master is not obliged to work at all.

The amount which the slave receives is not presumthe amount which the slave receives is not presumthe Northern States, and from the results of the past
the Northern States, and from the results of the past

is trongest genuine anti-slavery sentiment, no advocatory were free, the system would in my opinion, at once come to an end. No owner of a slave would keep him if he did not suppose that out of his unrequited toil he might make money, or might be relieved himself from the necessity of labor. He who hires a freeman to reap down his fields pays what the freeman to reap down his fields pays what the freeman regards as a fair equivalent for what he does; he who employs a slave does not give what the slave would regard an equivalent, and expects that what he gives will be so much less than an equivalent, that he may be free alike from the necessity of labor, and of paying him what he has fairly earned. Sir, the very essence of slavery, therefore, is fraud. The slave has none to regard his cries or redress his wrongs, and they go and appeal to that God who will regard their cries and avenge them. , or what they would be willing to bargain for if

regard their cries and avenge them.

Sir, you will please excuse my letter. I want you be spread before the American people. Ere this reaches you, I shall be in the South, where the slave-whip will be heard instead of morning prayer, to summon me to the field of toil. While I march up Extracts from 'Woman's Rights and Duties, by Eliand down the long rows in the cotton fields, the American Congress will be passing laws to bind us faster. Good bye! I shall leave the Georgia pen

P. S. If you should ever hear from my wife and children, bid them farewell for me. Georgia Pen, Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1849.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS.

some recent anti-slavery lectures delivered in Worcester by Frederick Douglass. The article bears the initials of Thomas Drew, Jr., and of which we presume he is the author. It would appear from the summer he is the author. It would appear from the summer and see how this principle was violated in the sequel. In speaking of the 34th verse, which is as follows—'Let your women keep size of the steak than to see the summer as general spirit of the article, that Mr. Drew is not much pleased with the anti-slavery lecturers who commonly frequent that place. He says, 'Mr. Douglass's speeches were anti-slavery speeches, and nothing else.' Again: 'His sympathies are for the slave.'

* 'He does not stop in his discourse to expend his ammunition in "cannonading grasshoppers," just to make the people laugh, or throw mud at church, clergy, politicians, and every body else who does not subscribe altogether to his views, just to make them mad.'

Now ea I was not present to hear Mr. Douglass, I of low women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law'—(the reader will observe, 'they are commanded,' is not in the original—but is a supplement by the translators)—the preacher endeavored to prove it in an unoquivocal, general and universal prohibition against a woman speaking in the church. He said. 'He was surprised that any person, having common sense, could hold a contrary opinion on this subject: the apostle had commanded women to be obedient unto their husbands, also saith the law.'

This obedience he proved from Gen. 3: 16; Numb.

he delivered in that place. There is one fact of which I feel quite certain, and that is, if Mr. Douglass has ceased to arraign the church and clergy, and the politicians of this land, as treacherous to the cause of the slave, I feel quite sure he has materially changof the slave, I feel quite sure he has materially chang-ed of late. I know of no one who has formerty spo-ken out more fearlessly of the hypocritical professions of these people, than Mr. Douglass. I do not believe pheaying, or preaching, and the ordinance of the he has abated one jot of his adherence to his former course; for to do so would be truly 'cannonading grasshoppers, and nothing else. The anti-slavery enterprise has now arrived at a point which supersedes

common sense, on reading this 14th chapter, on perceive that none of our worshipping assemblies are conducted in the manner there represented. the necessity of discoursing on the condition and sufferings of the slave. However important this might have been at the early stage in the enterprise, there is now no great necessity of bonsuming much time in enlightening, or rather, I should say, in amusing the people with tales of suffering with which they are quite familiar. It would be a curious fact to know why Mr. Douglass should have delivered anti-slavery lectures in Worcester at all, if he had nothing to result in the manner there represented. The preacher acknowledged 'women had natural rights equally with men, yet there were certain relations in which they stood to men, and in the performance of duties incident to them, women were subordinate, which excluded them from being public functionaries in the church.' Our republicans tell us that our natural rights are inalienable. Preaching, then, must be a supernatural right. Does not the sun stand in a subordinate relation to the manner there represented.

The preacher acknowledged 'women had natural rights equally with men, yet there were certain relations in which they stood to men, and in the performance of duties incident to them, women were subordinate, which excluded them from being not the sun stand in a subordinate relation to the sun stand in the performance of duties incident to them, women were subordinate, which excluded them from being on the condition in which they stood to men, and in the performance of duties incident to them, women were subordinate, which excluded them from being on the condition in which they stood to men, and in the performance of duties incident to them, women were subordinate, which excluded them from being a public functionaries in the church.' Our republicans the performance of duties incident to them, women were subordinate, which excluded them from being a public functionaries in the church.' A lectures in Worcester at all, if he had nothing to re- mother? prove them for, either in their political or religious capacity. So long as slavery is a matter of fact in this country, it would be well, I think, for Mr. Douglass, instead of amusing the people of Worcester with strange that they could not be 'public functionaries that excluded them, it was trange that they could not be 'public functionaries in the church? A goodly number of women in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was trange that they could not be 'public functionaries in the church? He said, 'It was indecent and immediate for women to speak in a public functionary in the church? A goodly number of women in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was trange that they could not be 'public functionary in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was trange that they could not be 'public functionary in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was trange that they could not be 'public functionary in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was trange that they could not be 'public functionary in her of women in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was trange that they could not be 'public functionary in her of women in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was trange that they could not be 'public functionary in her of women in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was trange that they could not be 'public functionary in her of women in his own congregation had arrived at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was the relationship that excluded them, it was trange that they could not be 'public functionary in her of women in his own congregation had at the age of majority, who had no husbands. If it was the relationship that excluded them, it was

I do not like to be over captious in my remarks at I do not like to be over captious in my remarks at they were to be taught by their husbands at home, this time, but I certainly think the article bears the marks of a mind not fully at ease with itself. The he several times repeated with unusual warmth. position of the writer, both religiously and political-ly, is not such as would make him feel entirely com-sex, but they were totally prohibited from speaking fortable under the searching analysis of a Foster or a Pillsbury. Hence the endeavor to escape from a false position, by leaving as plainly to infer that most of the anti-slavery lecturers speechify on most every thing but slavery; that their sympathies are not for the slave; that they throw mud at church, clergy, politicians, and every one else who does not subscribe altogether to their views, just to make them sering instruction or removing ignorance. It is a a Pillsbury. Hence the endeavor to escape from a

scribe altogether to their views, just to make them mad.

It seems that friend Drew was much pleased with Mr. Douglass, in defining his position. It appears that the charge of being trammelled had been made against friend Douglass, and that he repelled the insinuation, and proclaimed himself as acting solely upon his own convictions. This we have no doubt is true; and we marvel that friend Drew should suppose that any one had tried to chain friend Douglass' with the padlocks of a party organization.' We do not believe that any remarks which fell from the lips of our she is to be 'taught by her husband at home'—lieve that any remarks which fell from the lips of our she is no to search the scriptures daily for herself, lieve that any remarks which fell from the lips of our she is not to search the scriptures daily for herself

The following is the entire article, from the

The following is the entire article, from the Christian Citizen, referred to by our correspondent:—

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

We were last week obliged to defer, for want of space, a notice of the series of anti-slavery meetings recently held in Worcester, at which this most gifted advocate of the cause of the slave won golden opinions from all who heard him, by the power of his reasoning, the force of his illustrations, the eloquence of his speech, and the Christian tone and temper that characterized every sentiment he uttered. Mr. Douglass's speeches were ami-slavery speeches, and nothing else. He has too much native good sense, too clear a comprehension of his mission, to discuss a hundred subjects that have no reference to the cause which he so ably advocates, and call it an anti-slavery lecture. His sympathies are for the slave, and for the slave he speaks with an eloquence and power which takes hold of the hearers' minds, and makes them see his sufferings and degradation just as they appear to him. He does not stop in his discourse to expend his ammunition in 'cannonading' line of the slave has a constant and the christian to the same law that debars are from teaching, prohibits you from receiving instruction from her. She is always to be taught by a struction from her. She is always to be taught by a struction from her cannon the creation of man, Gen.

Notwithstanding this admission, the same individual, when lecturing on the creation of man, Gen.

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Notwithstanding this admission, the same individual, when lecturing on the creat

or what a freeman could be hired for, but so much less than his labor is fairly worth as to be a source of so much gain to the master. Sir, if slaves were fairly compensated for their labor, if they received what was understood to be a just price for what they passions of the people; but no presentation of the strongest genuine anti-slavery sentiment, no advocacy of the most radical reform, no strictly anti-slavery regard their cries and avenge them.

Sir, you will please excuse my letter. I want you to send it to some of the editors of papers, that it may good of humanity.

T. D.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

OF WOMAN'S STANDING, AS EXHIBITED FROM THE PULPIT, REVIEWED.

We have said at the beginning of the preceding article, that our popular commentators are the standards of public opinion on woman's position in the human family; except that recent writers and speakers say nothing about women's inspiration at the first promulgation of the gospel, nor their active agency in its outset. For farther corroboration of EDITION OF LIBERATOR:—

I was somewhat amused in reading an article in the Christian Citizen of late, giving an account of down as a principle, that the supernatural gifts of the Spirit were given for the edification of the the Spirit were given for the edification of the church, which we wish the reader to bear in mind,

Now, as I was not present to hear Mr. Douglass, I cannot vouch for the spirit and sentiments which he may have uttered during the several discourses which he delivered in that place. There is one fact of the delivered in that place. There is one fact of the end of time, and what was said in the 11th chapsupper, all standing ordinances, which correspond with our religious exercises yet. Any person of 'common sense,' on reading this 14th chapter, would

modest for women to speak in a public assembly, of the church; the women were to be always learners in promiscuous assemblies, or to be teachers o

What is woman's duty, on the supposition that sh esteemed friend Douglass were such as to justify any to see whether those things she is taught are so; such insinuation.

PTOLEMY.

BIOLEMY.

To see whether those things she is taught are so; but say to her husband, as Milton represents Eve to say to Adam—

God is thy law, thou mine: to know no more Is woman's happiest knowledge, and her praise.

you, but you by her exert. Go to the ant, thou sluggard, and learn from this insect, but from your wife, never!! A woman is not to impart instruction to a man, if it were to be the means of saving him from going down to perdition! Woman is always to be a learner, and she should be content with her station—she is totally profibited from teaching men. In the lecture under review, as in the preceding article, the husband's authority is represented as pursuing the woman even to the altars of God, in contridistinction to all other authorities; all other authorities; all other authorities; all other authorities all prostrate at the threshold of the house of God, leave their crowns at the feet of king Jesus, and even the spurious authorities leave their whips, yokes and manacles at the outside of the house of God, leave their crowns at the feet of king Jesus, and even the spurious authorities, all other whips, yokes and manacles at the outside of the house of God, leave their crowns at the feet of king Jesus, and even the spurious authorities; all other authorities, all other authorities, all other authorities, all other authorities all other authorities, and the received with a station of the doctrines to the house of God, was to pay adoration to her husband;—perhaps she worshipped God in and through her husband. She for God in him,' in good Catholic style. These are some of the doctrines taught by anti-Catholics, by one of the 'straitest sect' of Protestants, and the Pope has never excelled them in high pretensions to authority; and never represented himself to be encompassed with such a pompous regalia, and never called for such a fawning, cringing servility from his vassals, as does this aristocracy of sex. The lecture which we have at present under review, principally insists on requiring the intellect to be fettered and offered where the content of the doctrines are proposed to be determined to be a profit through the Ocean.—The Scientific American is authorized to state, that one of our Gutta Perchamants of pre

compassed with such a pompous regalia, and never called for such a fawning, cringing servility from his vassals, as does this aristocracy of sex. The lecture which we have at present under review, principally insists on requiring the intellect to be fettered and offered up as a sacrifice on its altars. One human being is represented as doing the thinking for another. The wife's mind to be put under the band of her husband, and to be taught by him at home. He prescribes the evolutions of her mind, and she must not have aspirations after a higher destiny, 'she must be content with her station.' What! prescribe the exercises of an immortal mind—saying, such and such are the only orbits you must revolve must be content with her station.' What! prescribe the exercises of an immortal mind—saying, such and such are the only orbits you must revolve in! Let it have its appropriate aliment, knowledge, and as well might you fetter the ocean's waves, or stop the fall of a mighty cataract, as circumscribe its evolutions; it will not be circumscribed; its existence is boundless, so also will its evolutions be. What! mind, the emanation of the Deity, to be fettered as a vassal, to do homage to its fellow-creature! Are these the principles of Christianity? No! they are worse than Hindoo castes. 'I will put emity between thee and the woman.' Could emmity to a human being be more strictly manifested than to a human being be more strictly manifested than to fetter the intellectual faculties, place them under the dominion of another, thus to brutify a human being? No, rather fetter my limbs, obstruct my natural vision, but let me have the due exercise of my mental eyes, and the limbs of my understanding, that I may appear untrammelled among God's rational creatures, that I may benefit myself and my fellow men, and glorify God by the exercise of my faculties. It is no new thing for this aristocracy of sex to 'love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues,' in endeavoring to elevate itself by detracting from others.

Rabbi Eleazer (a Jewish Rabbi) says, 'Let the words of the lew here.'

Rabbi Eleazer (a Jewish Rabbi) says, 'Let the said of the lew here.'

Rabbi Eleazer (a Jewish Rabbi) says, 'Let the said of the lew here.'

First Town in America.—The National Jewish Rabbi First Town in America.—The National Jewish First Town in America.—The National Jewish Rabbi First Town in Am

enter seats in the synagogues, in the dealer of the law between tiself by detracting from others.

Rabbi Eleazer (a Jewish Rabbi) says, 'Let the words of the law be burned up, rather than delivered to women; women ought to know nothing but the distaff.' Did not this whited wall know that the law was delivered to Deborah for judgment for a period of forty years? Here is a remarkable coincidence of opinion between Rabbi Eleazer and a goodly number of our modern Rabbis. Rabbi Eleazer takes the right method of preventing women from teaching, that is, to keep them ignorant. He acts as he says, Let a woman have Christian knowledge and a proper estimate of its value, and she will say, even to men, 'Come, see a man that told me all things that ever I did.'

She might suppose that she had authority from

She might suppose that she had authority from one of the chief of the apostles, even to teach that

And, if God has given any human being talents of them for use, or be obnoxious to the charge or uncurprofitable servant, who hid his lord's talent in the earth. It will not answer as an excuse at the bar of God to say, 'My preacher told me that I was a woman, and that I was not to trade with thy talent, lest I should come into competition with thy chartered I should come into competition with thy talent, lest monopoly; therefore I hid thy talent in the earth.' It seems like proving that the competition in the earth.' It seems like proving that two and two make four, to prove that the Christian religion is for the expansion of the intellect, and for the extension of its useful-ness, and for the elevation of the species. The Christian's God is no respecter of persons.

THE DECEMBER MEETING.

The long-anticipated meeting convened on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the front saloon of the Assembly Buildings. A densely crowded audience listened with uninterrupted attention to the opening address by William H. Furness. As this address will in a few days be issued from the press in pamphlet form, we shall not attempt to give our readers a sketch of it, but advise them to avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring a copy of it, as soon as possible. It was a soul-stirring speech, full of great thoughts nobly spoken. Mr. Furness' pulpit has long been consecrated to the evangel of human liberty and human brotherhood, but we believe that this is the first time that he has spoken from an anti-slavery platform. We do not fear that it lieve that this is the first time that he has spoken from an anti-slavery platform. We do not fear that it will be the last, for his zeal for freedom does not re-semble that of some clergymen whom we could name which was frightened out of existence by the first expression of it at a public anti-slavery meeting. Mr. F. neither speaks nor acts unadvisedly, and having taken a position will not timidly withdraw from Among the pastors of this city, the slave has reely another true out spoken friend; and among

On Thursday morning, the meeting re-assembled, and was addressed by C. M. Burleigh, Nathan Evans, and Henry Grew. It was an interesting, and, we trust, a profitable meeting. The speakers seemed to be inspired with love for the principles which they advocated, and zeal for their promotion.—Penn-

SLAVERY IN THE CHURCH. The Central Christian Herald, of Cincinnati, has a letter from a correspondent in Washington county, Ia., stating a fact which the apologists for slavery would do well to

'S. K. thought it no robbery to own a black woman, and treat her well, because some one else would have owned her if he had not; and the church sanctioned this principle. He died, and the woman and her two little children were sold for the benefit

The funeral of her late Majesty, Queen Adelaide, took place yesterday. It was conducted in strict conformity with the directions left by herself. These directions, penned so long ago as November, 1841, are worthy of being recorded as a proof of the piety and humility of the late Queen. They are as steams of the proof of the pietry and humility of the late Queen. They are as steams of the pietry and humility of the late Queen. ty and humility of the late Queen. They are as follows:—I die with all humility, knowing well that we are all alike before the Throne of God, and I request, therefore, that my mortal remains be conveyed to the grave without any pomp or state. They are to be moved to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where I request to have as private and quiet a funeral as possible. I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the funeral to take place by daylight, no procession, the coffin to be carried by sailors, to the chapel. All those of my friends and relations, to a limited number, who may wish to attend may do so. My nephew, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lords Howe and Denbigh, the Hon. William Ashley, Mr. Wood, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Sir D. Davies, with my dressers, and those of my ladies who may wish to attend. Lidie in peace, and free from the vanities and the pomp of this world. I request not to be dissected nor embalmed; and desire to give as little trouble as possible. English paper.

French Colonial Slave Indemnity .- The Courrier de French Colonial Slave Indemnity.—The Courrier des Etats Unis publishes a lengthened decree of the President of the French Republic, touching the distribution of the indemnity fund accorded to the French colonists, under the law of the 30th April, 1849, by which the slaves there were enfranchised. The basis of the partition of the indemnity is upon the following negro population in the colonies:—

For Martinique, 74,447; Guadaloupe, 87,037; the Reunion, 60,651; French Guiana, 12,525; Senegal, 9,800 slaves, and 550 apprentices; Nossi Be and St. Marie, 3,500.

She might suppose that she had authority from one of the chief of the apostles, even to teach that great personage, her husband.

'For what knowest thou, O wife! whether thou shalt save thy husband?' Yes, the wife has just as much authority to teach the husband as the husband the wife, and she has been frequently a successful teacher. The wife does not profess to have the power to compel her husband to be a Christian; but as she is an appointed ambassador from Christ to the unbelieving husband, she beseeches him and prays him, in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God.'

And, if God has given any human being talents of Clerical Statistics.—Throughout our entire country, Eureka.-California has prepared a coat of Clerical Statistics .- Throughout our entire country

Clerical Statistics.—Throughout our entire country, the clergy numbers, on an average, one to every thousand souls. Our population is about 23,000,000, and in all denominations, according to recent accounts, the number of ministers is 25,948. Many of these, however, are not engaged in active duties, others are employed in teaching, and others again in still other pursuits, leaving for ministerial services about one to every thousand. John Walter, Esq., M. P. for Nottingham, (Eng.,) and proprietor of the Times, has purchased Eastcourt, near Workingham, Berks, the seat of Admiral Sir John Sinclair, Bart., for nearly £60,000.

The Liverpool Albion says, the Society of Friends ed, no matter what may be the

quence, never to serve on a jury when the life of a fellow-creature is at stake.

To George Knoop, the celebrated violincellist died in Philadelphia on Christmas day. The orchestres from two theatres played a requiem from Bethooven at his grave. Case of Sir John Franklin .- As a proof of the ger

ing taken a position will not timidly withdraw from it. Among the pastors of this city, the slave has scarcely another true out spoken friend; and among the pulpits of this city, there is, we believe, not one besides Mr. F.'s in which the cause of the slave is faithfully and fearlessly advocated. We congratulate those of our readers who were so fortunate as to hear his address on Wednesday.

He was followed by Dr. Elder, in an eloquent and impressive speech, which we regret that we cannot give to our readers.

On Thursday morning, the meeting re-assembled,

Rapid Travelling.—The Express conveying the President's Message was run over the Housatonic and New Haven railways, from Bostonto Albany, a distance of 192 1-2 miles, in four hours and forty minutes, or at a rate of forty-five miles per hour.

The Slave Trade.-The brig Venezuela, from river Gaboon, West Africa, reports that in March last the port of Gleanis was under blockade by the English, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, May 12th, Assinee river was also under block-ade by the French.

Death of a Baptist Preacher.—Eld. John Peck, who, for the last fifteen years, has been identified with the Home Missionary operations of the Baptist denomination, died in New York city on the 15th ult., aged 69 years.

sanctioned this principle. He uses, and he recommended in the case of Lyman Raymond established with the price for which they were sold. He was a highly respected well, and his heirs inherit the price for which they were sold. He was a highly respected in the city of Lowell. The city had placed a grate in the city of Lowell. The city had placed a grate in the city of Lowell. The city had placed a grate in the city of Lowell. In stepping off the side-walk, Mr. Raymond fell forward, and fractured his knee-pan, causing permanent lameness.—Boston Journal of the present the city of Lowell.

The American mail steamer Ohio, which left New York half a mile behind the Crescent City and the Cherokee, reached Charleston ahead of both— making the entire run in fifty hours. This is said to be the greatest speed yet attained by any sea-going

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DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S

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A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Erysipelas, general Debility common to Females, Cod Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cure for Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to direction, and faithfully persevered in.

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The following was handed us, and we insert it for the consideration of others who may be similarly afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence,

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: Gents-Feeling a grea desire that the afflicted should avail themselves of your medicine, and be benefitted as I have been, I will cheerfully give my testimony in favor of it. It is well known to many who have long been acquaisted with me, that I have suffered for nearly eight years with a very sore leg, at times swelled very much, and very purple. The veins on my leg were greatly enlarged, and the ulcers exceedingly sore and painful. Such has been my situation at times, that I have been unable to attend to my business. I have been very lame, and often have had to keep my room on account of the distress which the sores oc-casioned. My health became much impaired, and I feared the difficulty would terminate unfavorably. In this condition, I sought the best medical advice in the city and country, but I was told that there was no permanent cure for me—that if I healed if sores, death would be the consequence. Finding no encouragement from my physicians, and getting much worse, I was advised to try your medicine, and by the use of a few bottles, and a little wash for my leg, I consider myself quite well, better than I have been for many years. The swelling and veins have been diminished, the livid color of the skin has disappeard the ulcons anxiety healed over, and my limb is In this condition, I sought the best medical advice ed, the ulcers entirely healed over, and my limb is quite sound, so that I can now do my business and walk about without the slightest inconvenience. I consider your medicine has done for me what nothing

else has or could do.

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